Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE. MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

The Agricultural College Bill.

The present Congress has passed three important acts for the encouragement of agriculture. These are the Homestead bill, and the bill creating a "Department of Agriculture"—both of which have been presented to our readers—and the recently passed bill providing for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges.

The bill in brief is as follows. It provides a grant of public land to be proportioned to each State, in quantity equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, provided that no mineral lands are selected or purchased under the provisions of the act. The proceeds of these lands go to the "endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college in each State, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." The further provisions of the act are, that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest be regularly applied to the purpose above specified; that no portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings; that any State claiming the benefit of the provisions of the act, shall provide, within five years, at least not less than one college, as above stated, or the grant to such State shall cease, and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid; that an annual report of the doings of each college shall be published, such report recording the improvements and experiments made, with their costs and results, and such other matters, including state industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; that no State, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of the act; and that no State shall be entitled to the benefits of the act, unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

Maine is therefore entitled to 210,000 acres of land, the government price being $1,25 per acre, the annual interest of which, under the provisions of the act, are to be appropriated for the endowment, support and maintenance—other than buildings—of an agricultural college. As the act requires the legislature of each State to signify its acceptance thereof, it is probable that at the next session of our own legislature, some action will be taken upon the matter. The bill does not specify exactly what the college proper shall be, nor the exact course of study pursued, (only that it includes certain branches which *are* specified,) and it is left to each State to regulate and locate its own institution, specify its course of study, appoint its teachers or professors, and pass such laws as are necessary for its maintainance and successful working. Such being the case, what shall the Maine Agricultural College be?

We believe the present condition of the existing agricultural colleges in this country—even before the present unhappy condition of affairs—was such as to give no great promise of success, or at least not such as to encourage the establishment by States, of extensive Collegiate Institutions for the purposes of agricultural instruction. If we turn to foreign countries, we can find no satisfactory models for colleges of this class—although they have many of a high order—because of the wide differences in general education, as well as in the structure of the government and society.

To us, the only plan for such an institution, to be of the greatest benefit to the large number of young men who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of it, is to establish a "School of Agriculture," simple in plan, and as economical in its system of working as possible. If not at variance with the provisions of the act, such a school should be established in each county in the State; otherwise there should be one situated in a central location, and having connected therewith a farm for experimental purposes, where the students could work, and thereby discharge a part of the expense attendant upon a course of study. The general view of this plan would be a farm of several hundred acres of land, diversified in character of soil; suitable and convenient buildings; a model barn with other out-buildings attached; the farm well stocked with the best classes of thorough-bred animals, adapted to the leading branches of husbandry pursued; with all farm implements of the most approved pattern, and of the best possible make. A library and agricultural museum, collected gradually, should form part of the apparatus of the college. The Principal or head teacher, should be a thoroughly practical as well as a scientific farmer, and a man of judgment, character and ability. Such assistance in the way of tutors or professors, as the claims of the school demanded should be provided, and the course of study to include English studies, the theory and practice of scientific and practical agriculture, the natural sciences, veterinary medicine and surgery, and the mathematics and engineering of agriculture.

This is but a general plan. The details and special regulations would be suggested by a more extended notice, or by a few years operation of the school. That this or a similar institution, will ere long, be found in each State, is one of our fondest hopes for the future of our agriculture. It is self-evident, that a knowledge of the business of farming can be best obtained upon the farm; by showing the pupils the best methods of culture, and teaching them to perform with their own hands the various operations connected therewith;—by obtaining from actual trial a knowledge of the best farm implements, the best and most convenient farm buildings, the difference and qualities of the various breeds of stock, and by teaching them habits of close observation, and careful system, and by becoming conversant with the reasons of things, and an understanding of the science and principles of husbandry; to become complete and thorough, scientific as well as practical farmers.

"The Illustrated Horse Doctor."

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR. Being an accurate and detailed account of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race are subjected; together with the latest Mode of Treatment, and all the requisite Prescriptions. Written in plain English, and accompanied by more than 400 pictorial Illustrations. By Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1862. pp. 522.

We have numerous works upon the Diseases of the horse. There is Youatt, Stevens, Dadd, Jennings, and a host of others who have written "Horse Doctors," until it would seem that upon this topic we had books enough, which if consulted and followed would kill or cure all the horses in the country. Notwithstanding this, a new work on the diseases of the horse, placing more reliance in treatment upon kindness and good care with simple remedies, than upon drugs and a long list of medical receipts seemed to be wanted.—This want has been supplied in the volume before us, the title of which is given above.

The work is a republication from the English. The author, Edward Mayhew, is an eminent Veterinary Surgeon, and a well known writer upon veterinary science. In his preface the author says: "Cruelty is a very extravagant indulgence. A very slight expenditure of humanity would save the equine race from a long list of ills which now are consequent upon mortal ignorance or upon human brutality. It is painful to reflect how many of those affections spoken of as equine disorders might be chiefly eradicated by the more reasonable treatment of the animal which man proverbially esteems to be his most hazardous property. In the writer's conviction, humanity towards animals should be more commonly practiced—if not from any higher motive, because it is certainly the truest economy. To make this fact plain is the intention of the present publication." And the intention is admirably carried out, producing we do not hesitate to say the best work ever written upon the diseases of this useful and noble animal.

The illustrations in the volume, over four hundred in number, are not only an attractive feature of the work, being executed in the nicest style of the art, but they are of great value in helping the reader to a clearer understanding of the text; for in addition to a description of the various diseases the illustrations picture them out so that the symptoms and results of the disease are brought before the eye in such a way that they convey more than the plainest printed decount. The method of performing the various operations with instruments are also shown, by means of which they are more easily understood and the sooner practiced.

Issued in the best style, with all the mechanical excellences which form a nice volume, the work—a large 8 vo. of over 500 pages—should find its way to the hands of every intelligent owner of a horse. It can be obtained of the publishers, and we presume at most book-stores. Price $2.

Wool Depots.

Another season's observation of the wool market, and of the practice of buyers, convinces us that in the present way of disposing of their wool, farmers not only lose considerable on a pound which now goes into the hands of speculators, but in so doing are pursuing a course alike injurious to themselves as well as to the manufacturers. As at present conducted, the buyer goes among the farmers previous to the time of shearing, and if he does not engage their wool at the time, agrees to give as high as any other buyer. He is round again when the sheep are sheared and engages the wool at a specified price per pound. Of course he must have his pay for the time spent in canvasing, which he makes out of the farmers or the person for whom he buys. The party who employs the buyer, and who is on a contract from the manufacturer must of course receive *his* pay. So here are two parties who must each make their profits upon the wool before it reaches the hands of the original contractor. Now to avoid this we believe the following plan would be successful. Not but what speculation in wool or any other farm product is honorable, but we believe it to be for the interests of the farmer to do away with the assistance of these "middle men" as they are called, and directly receive—allowing a small but reasonable commission to the agent—the highest price themselves.

Admitting that it is much cheaper and more preferable for the manufacturers to procure the wool in large quantities, and at stated places, let depots for the purchase of wool be established at various stations throughout the country. Let farmers carry their wool to these places and deposit it with the agent, paying him a commission of one cent for each pound deposited. In return, the agent can advance one half the amount of the value of the wool to the farmer, and when disposed of or taken by the contracting party the balance can be paid. The farmer would then receive the highest price for his wool, and by paying a small commission, receive the compensation now taken by two or three "middle men." This plan it seems to us is practicable and advantageous, and is one which we hope to see inaugurated.

A few Queries.

MR. EDITORS:—Will apple scions grow on any of our wild trees? If so, on what kind? What things are essential for the growth of scions on trees of a different kind? Who is the author of, and what is the price of the best analytical chemistry? What is the price of Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, which was recommended in the *Farmer* a few weeks ago? By answering as many of the above questions, as you find practicable, through your valuable paper, you will oblige

PHILOM.

NOTE. We are quite unable to answer the queries in regard to grafting the apple into other stocks, having had no experience in the matter. In one instance, however, we knew apple scions grafted into the thorn bush which succeeded well. We hope some of our correspondents who have had practice in grafting will respond.

The best chemistry is that of Prof. Porter, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. Johnson's "Agricultural Chemistry" can be obtained of A. Williams & Co., Boston, for $1.25. Sibson's "Agricultural Chemisty," an English work, and far better than Johnson's, can be had for 50 cents. The "Manual of Agriculture" is a better elementary work on chemistry, &c., than any of the others, and is sold at 75 cents.—EDS.

Horticultural Hints.

The *Horticulturist* for July is embellished with an illustration of the proposed conservatory at the New York Central Park, and contains the usual amount of valuable horticultural information. We gather therefrom a few items of interest:

VITALITY OF IMPORTED TREES. Mr. Sargent of Fishkill Landing, N. Y., well known as the editor of the last edition of Downing's "Landscape Gardening," contributes an article on the effect of the past winter upon the new and rare evergreens, in the course of which he expresses the belief that the life of an imported tree depends greatly upon the amount of vitality which it brings across the water with it, and on being transplanted here, seems to gain no new strength and survives just as long as the foreign vigor continues to support it, and as this, year by year, fades out, the life of the tree dies with it. If this is not the case, why is it that a tree withstanding a temperature in February, of from eighteen to twenty degrees below zero in the winter of 1860, will not bear the same temperature in the winter of 1861? This fact brings up many interesting principles, and shows how difficult it is to form any decided rules as to the hardihood of any plant, without many years of careful observation.

TO KEEP BIRDS FROM PLUM TREES. A plan devised by a correspondent for the purpose of protecting cherry trees from birds, who often get more than their share of fruit, is to place in the branches of the trees plaster cast images of cats, after having them painted some natural color. Stuffed cats have been placed in trees and the results have been most satisfactory.

LATE GRAFTING. The editor states that grafting can be done much later in the season than is generally supposed. He has successfully performed the operation as late as the second week in June, provided the scions are taken off and healed in a cool place where the buds do not burst much. He thinks as a general rule, that grafts are more certain to grow if delayed a little in spring, than if put in before the sap of the tree is well in motion.

THE FRUIT TREE BORER. A writer in the *Gardener's Monthly* has painted his fruit trees at and below the base, with a mixture of fish oil and sulphur. It has not been sufficiently tried to speak definitely of the results, but as both of the articles are very offensive, we do not see why it may not prove successful.

STRAWBERRIES IN HILLS. Mr. Meehan of the *Gardener's Monthly*—an excellent and practical work by the way—says there can be no question but what growing strawberries in hills instead of letting them run in beds, will be the rule hereafter, with all industrious cultivators. Where this plan is followed it will be found necessary to mulch with straw for the purpose of keeping the fruit from the dirt. Those sorts that have their fruit close down in their crowns, such as Downer's Prolific or Wilson's Albany, will be somewhat interfered with by this treatment. But those varieties, which may have in addition to long stems, all the other desirable qualities, will supercede, as the system of hill culture becomes general, all the short stemmed sorts.

HORTICULTURAL PREMIUMS. Several horticultural societies have of late years given books as premiums instead of money prizes. This is a good plan, and some one has further suggested vines, rare trees and plants, seeds, &c., should also be given, according to the tastes of the exhibitors receiving the prizes. We regard this as a good idea, and hope our societies will act upon the suggestion.

A HINT OR TWO. Plants in gardens should receive an occasional watering of liquid manure. A dilution of guano applied once a week, or a handful of superphosphate placed around each plant just previous to a shower, will be found to give them all a new start. This plan is especially recommended for second crops, which take the place of early vegetables that have been used.

American Pomological Society.

The ninth annual session of this association will be held in connection with the exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, commencing on the 17th of September next and continuing several days. Kindred societies are invited to send delegates, and all interested in the culture of fruits are requested to be present.

One of the prominent subjects to be submitted at this session, will be the report of the special committee appointed to revise the society's catalogue of fruits, and to ascertain what sorts are best adapted to the different sections of our country. The imperfections of this catalogue have long been seen and acknowledged, and it cannot be made more perfect without the aid and cooperation of the various State and local committees; therefore, each member should attend and be prepared to perform his part in making the catalogue as complete and perfect as possible.

Members and delegates are desired to contribute specimens of the fruit best adapted to their respective localities, to give descriptions of the same, with the method of culture, and to communicate whatever may aid in advancing the science of Pomology and the interests of the Society. Those wishing to become members can remit the admission fee to the treasurer, Thomas P. James, Esq., Philadelphia, or to the President, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Boston. Life membership, ten dollars; biennial, two dollars.

We are glad to know that the present disturbed condition of our country will not interrupt the regular session of this Society, although the country at large will not be so fully represented as at previous meetings. The present season promises to be the most propitious for fruit of all kinds that has occurred for many years, and it is believed that in connection with the annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the session will be one of unusual interest. We hope Mr. Secretary Goodale, Col. Little, Mr. Foster and others of our successful pomologists will be present and give the convention the benefits of their large and varied experience.

Lead Pipe---Query.

MR. EDITORS:—Will you please inform me, through the *Farmer*, whether one-half inch lead pipe is kept for sale in Augusta? If it is, what is the present price? A SUBSCRIBER.

NOTE. The size of pipe inquired for can be obtained at any of the hardware stores in this city. The price is five cents per pound.—EDS.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Working Cows and Heifers.

The practice of training cows and heifers to the yoke, although looked upon by the farmers now-a-days as small business, was practiced in former times to the advantage of the farmer and without injury to the animal, either for dairy purposes or growth. Let the heifer be trained as the steer, and take pains to pamper, curry and otherwise care for her as for the steer, and you have, for small farms, your team and milk at much less cost than by keeping the ox without the cow, or to the neglect of her. The heifer well trained will make the trained cow, and you may milk her, feed her, and do your work with her comparatively at a great saving of expense. Let it become a custom to work cows as it is to work mares, and many farmers will have a fair team who now must wait until their neighbors get their ox labor done, besides at times it is impossible to obtain it at any cost. Any farmer may keep his two cows, (or if but one, match with his neighbor,) work them without injury if properly cared for. The objector says the cows will have calves, and cannot be worked. A good farmer will plow his ground in the fall, and do what other animal labor he can in order that his spring's work may the more easily be disposed of, and as being more economical and systematical.

Who does not see that by getting rid of the delicacy and the seeming sympathy for the cow, that she may not labor as the mare, which is worked as much as the horse? It is conceded by those who have trained and worked their cows, that as much milk can be obtained and the labor, by proper feeding, as is usually received without the work, care being had of course as to nearness of calving. If our agricultural societies will offer a copy of the *Maine Farmer*, or some other valuable journal, for the best pair trained in this class, they will encourage that branch which will be lauded by the farming community in after years.

Hoping these hints will draw out the views of others more able and better versed, I leave the subject for the present. W.

For the Maine Farmer.

Science for the Mechanic.

MR. EDITORS:—That the mechanics, as a class, are entitled to high respect is a fact which few will deny. Who will not say that the most useful man is not the most honorable? Well, the farmer who cultivates his soil in the most skilful manner is entitled to high applause,—and is it not the business of science to plan and construct the most improved implements of husbandry? The manufacturer is indebted to the science and skill of the mechanic for the invention of machinery which turns to use the water that would otherwise run to waste, conferring no benefit and returning no compensation. And what progress can we make with the famous locomotive without the mechanic? Our ships may sail around the globe, but does not the mechanic furnish the means? Is it not him which furnishes the means without which we cannot defend our country, by land or sea? By the aid of chemical science, the mechanic becomes acquainted with the intimate nature of substances, and of course his knowledge will render him more and more useful. We see and are proud of the magnificence of our cities, but what has the mechanic not done to produce these wonders? It is easy to see that a mechanic should know something of mathematical science, and he should have practical skill that he may carry out every useful plan which is suggested or presented to his mind. The mechanic, therefore, becomes one of the most useful and worthy members of society, and is not second in the importance to the farmer himself. COBURN ESTES.

Rumford, June 21, 1862.

For the Maine Farmer.

Hay Caps.

MR. EDITORS:—The light hay crop and the prospect of "catching" weather during the hay season, will doubtless prove the value of caps, but many of us poor farmers did not heed the advice of the *Farmer* to provide a supply last season, and now we cannot afford to pay tribute to "King Cotton."

Can not some cheap substitute for cotton cloth be devised? Until we obtain something better, we can save much damage to hay in the cock by covering well with green grass. A good fork full of long herds-grass, or, better still, swale-grass carefully put on and trimmed down, just before a shower or storm, will shed rain well, and prevent the hay from being blown about in a gale. With a field of good standing grass along side your hay cocks, it is not a long task to cut and cover a load. Or, if you prefer it, take your team along side of your meadow, cut and pitch on a rack full, drive between and pitch from the cart on the cocks. From some experience in this I am satisfied that it *will pay* in wet seasons. T.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Freak of Nature.

MR. EDITORS:—Mr. Isaac Bunker of this town, has a cow that gave birth to a calf last March having two heads, two tails, and six legs. The heads are attached to two perfect bodies, the bodies are attached at the hips with the hinder parts. The calf was full grown and of a bright red color; the cow is alive and hearty. Mr. Bunker, at the suggestion of others, sent the skin to Boston and had it prepared for exhibition. He received it from Boston July 2d. All who have seen it pronounce it one of the greatest freaks of malformation ever seen. The calf weighed one hundred and ten pounds. F. W. T.

Canaan, July 7th, 1862.

For the Maine Farmer.

Good Prospects for Bee-keepers.

While feed has been short and other *stock* has found "dry picking," bees have been improving the dry weather and sunshine in storing honey and multiplying the stock to an extent rarely equalled so early in the season. Many colonies have now (June 25th) sent out three swarms. Should they continue their labors as prosperously through the season, we may expect to have a sweet time this fall without depending upon southern cane juice. T.

Stake up your Trees.

Passing the orchard of an old farmer a few days since, we noticed that many of his young trees were much inclined, and the entire orchard stood at an angle of ten degrees or more. It was in a situation where the wind had full sweep, and had not been properly protected. We think on the exposed sides of a young orchard a belt of hemlocks set three and four deep is the very best method of protection. They can be procured without cost, are very hardy, and as ornamental in appearance as any evergreen. When this is not done, the trees should certainly be staked well up. Set a stout stake from a foot to fourteen inches from the tree, and in the direction from which the wind blows. Provide some suitable material for a band; perhaps straw is as good as anything, as it can be quickly renewed and is cheap. Another method is to set a stake of suitable width against the tree at an angle, with the end in contact fitted to the shape of the body and wrapped with rags or straw, so as to avoid bruising the bark. A third mode sometimes practiced, is to set a stake at a little distance and fasten a rope near the top of the tree, so as to hold it against the wind. Once get your tree well set and growing firmly in the right direction, it will soon defend itself against assaults.—*Jour. of Agriculture.*

Agricultural Miscellany.

Preserving Fruit in Airtight Cans.

A better method for preserving fruit than any of the before mentioned, and unquestionably the very best one known, is to heat the fruit in the can, thoroughly through, by steaming at a temperature of about 218° or 220°, and then, by sealing whilst hot, exclude the air.

By heating in the can the fruit is not broken and reduced to a mass: the air is sufficiently expelled, and the sealing is most easily accomplished.

By heating by steaming, this part of the process is much more conveniently performed than in any other way, the temperature is readily raised to the required degree, and the whole exterior of the can being equally exposed to the heating medium, and the interior being fillen with compressed steam, in contact with all parts of the fruit not covered by the juices, every portion of the fruit is heated equally and completely.

By sealing whilst hot, the external air is excluded at the time when the air within the can is highly rarified and so much expanded, that when separated from that without, there is not enough of it to revivify and again energize the yeast.

This method may be successfully practiced on a scale sufficiently large for the supply of single families by the observance of the following

DIRECTIONS.

Into a common wash-boiler put a quantity of water sufficient to cover the bottom to the depth of two or three inches, which will be enough to supply the requisite steam and prevent the bottom from burning. A little above the surface of the water place a rack made of lath or other like strips, on which to set the cans. Fill the cans with the fruit, without the addition of sugar or other thing, and with the stopper out or cap off, set them on the rack. Close the boiler as tightly as can be done with the cover and a cloth spread beneath it. Then with a brisk fire heat the can and contents thoroughly through—the time necessary for which will depend on the kind of fruit and size of the can, and as hereinafter more particularly stated, will be from 15 to 30 minutes after the steam begins to issue freely from beneath the cover, and when heated remove the can and seal as soon as can be done conveniently.

Heating thoroughly through, at a temperature of 218° or 220°, and then excluding the air, be it repeated, are the conditions necessary to ensure preservation. It is the degree of heat rather than its continuation that is required. But the temperature of the interior of the contents of the can being raised only by conduction from the exterior, and some time being required for this, a number of minutes, consequently, instead of a single one, are necessary for heating the contents to the required degree.

The closing the boiler in the manner described, will in most cases so confine the steam that its temperature may be very easily raised to 220° or 225°.

By reason of the various sizes of cans employed, the different kinds of fruit operated upon, and the various degrees of its maturity, the length of time of heating cannot very well be definitely specified, and must therefore in a measure be left to be determined by the judgment of the operator. It may be stated generally, to be that which is simply sufficient to heat the contents of the can completely through.

Ordinarily, cans that are not more than four inches in diameter may be heated through in about 20 minutes after the steam begins to issue from beneath the boiler cover. Some kinds of fruit, however, become heated through sooner than others. Those between the parts of which the interstices are comparatively large, such as peaches or pears cut in pieces, heat sooner than sliced tomatoes, which in consequence of their watery nature so fill the can as not to leave any interstices. Fruit fully or over ripe, generally heats through a very little sooner than that which is green or not wholly ripe.

Presupposing that the cans be no more than five inches across, that the boiler or steam chamber be properly closed, and that the operation be performed by a brisk fire, the time of heating, after the steam begins to issue freely from beneath the boiler or steam chamber, may be specified proximately to be for strawberries, raspberries and whortleberries, about fifteen minutes each; blackberries, about twenty minutes; cherries, from fifteen to twenty minutes; currants, about fifteen minutes; cranberries, about twenty-five minutes; gooseberries and peaches, each from fifteen to twenty minutes; pears, about twenty minutes; tomatoes and quinces, about thirty minutes each.

For preserving large quantities there should be a steam chamber for the reception of the cans, made of boards or sheet metal, and charged by means of a pipe or hose communicating with a separate boiler.

To avoid breaking by heating too suddenly or unequally, when the cans are of glass or earthern, it is safest to place them upon the rack whilst the water is cold or before it becomes much warm. If they be of tin or other metal, it is not material whether they be put in place before or after the water boils.

Some kinds of fruit, berries especially, settle away during the heating and leave the can but partly full. To remedy this, some of the fruit should be put into a tin pail, or other convenient vessel, and be set within the boiler and heated at the same time with that in the cans, with which to fill up before sealing.

The sealing, whatever the particular manner of it be, need not be performed hurriedly, since the heat imparted to the contents of the can will keep up the expansion of the air sufficiently long to admit of its being effected deliberately.

With few exceptions, the sooner the fruit is prepared and put up, after being gathered, the better; but in respect to the degree of ripeness or maturity of it, there is not the necessity for particularity that many have supposed It is best however, if convenient, that it should be subjected to the process when just fairly ripe.

As to the preparation for the process, it need only be said, that the larger fruits should be divested of their skin, be deprived of their pit or core, and be cut into medium sized pieces or slices.

After sealing, if the cans be of glass, they should be set away in a dark place, and always, whether of glass or other material, in a cool situation; and yet, where the temperature never falls to the freezing point.

Fruit put up according to these directions will keep uniformly well, and always retain, very nearly, the odor, flavor and appearance which it possessed before being submitted to the preserving process.—*Fruit Preserver's Manual.*

Pruning Evergreens.

A gardener in an English journal, referring to pruning evergreens, whether hedges or otherwise, gives the following advice: There is a natural law about cutting in the boughs of all kinds of evergreens which can never be departed from in a single instance without doing more or less harm in the long run. It is this: That the lowest boughs all round the bottom of a tree or bush be left longer than those above them, if only the fraction of an inch, and the rule holds good from bottom boughs to the topmost ones, even of a Wellingtonia. The reason for the rule is this: If the boughs or branches in any part of the tree or bush are allowed to get longer than those below them, the longest will throw off the drops when it rains, and shade those from the sun; and when the sun and rain are kept from an evergreen bough it soon languishes and dies by inches. That this is the only reason why laurels and fir trees, and all the rest of them, get naked below. People allow the top branches to spread over the bottom ones. Now any one who understands that law, and acts on it, can never go wrong in managing a hedge or tree.

The Best Way to Dispose of Bones.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—After reading the various communications which have been published in the *Country Gentleman* on the different methods of disposing of bones which accumulate about the premises of the farmer, and converting them into an available manure for agricultural purposes, I will inform your readers how I dispose of my stock of bones. All the bones which are obtained from the meats used in the family, are saved and carried to the hen house, and deposited there to be used when wanted. Near the bones is placed a flat stone large enough to break them on. At the commencement of winter I begin to break them up, and dispose of them in the following manner:—Laying the bones on the stone, with an old axe, I pound them up fine enough for a hen to eat, and then let my hens *eat them*. In this way of disposing of bones it requires no sulphuric acid, potash or other costly drugs, which are somewhat dangerous for persons to use who are not acquainted with their nature. Neither does it require any fixture to prepare them in, nor time and labor to manufacture the bones into as good manure as any that is made on the farm.

At the present time I do not propose to discuss the comparative merits of the various preparations of bones that are used for manure, neither am I prepared to decide whether bone manure or hen manure is the most valuable for agricultural purposes; but I am well satisfied as to the value of hen manure for any use that I have made of it. I believe it is an established axiom in agriculture, that the richer the food on which an animal is fed, the richer and more valuable will be the manure. As fresh bones contain much animal matter, as well as phosphates, the manure of hens fed with bones must be much more valuable than when kept in the ordinary way.

But the most profit which I obtain from bones used in this way, is the extra quantity of eggs which my hens produce when fed with the bones. I have found that it is necessary to give my hens a generous supply of animal food, as well as that containing phosphates, if I wanted them to lay well, and other things being equal, the supply of eggs has always been governed by the supply of these articles of food.

As my hens have the run of the farm when the ground is bare, they get a supply of animal and vegetable food, but in the winter season they must be furnished with these things from other sources. I think there is no one thing that furnishes a larger proportion of egg-producing food than fresh bones, as there is always more or less animal substance adhering to them. By making a little calculation with my bones and other animal offal, I give them this food several times a week during the season that they cannot get to the ground. Since I commenced feeding my hens in this way, the average weekly production of eggs has been full as large through the winter, as during any other part of the year. The price at which eggs sell for in this vicinity, is generally one-third more in the winter than in the summer, so that when the eggs are sold it makes a considerable difference to what it does not to have any eggs through the winter, as is the case with many who keep hens, and to sell what eggs are disposed of in warm weather, at the low prices which generally rule at such times. The past winter I kept fifteen hens. Early in the spring, a neighbor, on being told that my hens had laid nearly fifty dozen of eggs since December last, said that "his hens had not laid an egg then, that he had not commenced feeding them yet to make them lay," their principal food previous to this being boiled potatoes and oats—thus showing conclusively in this instance, that hens must have the right kind of care and food to make the keeping of them pay well.—C. T. ALVORD, *in Country Gentleman.*

The Profits of Fruit Growing.

In a report made to the Agricultural Society of Kentucky, we find some statements worthy of consideration.

Four or five years ago, a peach orchardist in Ohio was offered $18,000 for the fruit on twenty acres of peach trees, while it was yet growing, and more than a month before the period at which the earliest part of it would ripen. He declined the proposition, and realized about $20,000 from the same fruit by gathering and selling it to customers himself. This, however, was a most extraordinary instance of a good combination of circumstances, viz: fine fruit, a ready market and high prices. It is one of those happy accidents which occur only once in a very long while. And, besides, four or five years of labor and care had preceded this crop, which was the first borne upon the trees.

Some vineyards near Cincinnati have, in favorable seasons, produced nearly $1,000 per acre; but a much more common yield, one year with another, is about $250; a sum for about which good land in the Ohio Valley, easily accessible to the best markets, may be bought, trenched, planted, (the price of slips included,) staked, (with oak,) and cultivated to its fourth year. The fourth year brings a crop—though not a full one. Let the avails of this go for interest and contingencies, and the account will then stand thus: Cost of a bearing vineyard per acre, $250; value of crop, fifth year, $250. Account balanced, (capital, interest and expenditures for labor being repaid,) and closed. Within the succeeding five years, the equivalent of four crops may be counted upon. This is equal to $1,000, which, divided by five, gives $200 per year as the product per acre. This looks a good deal better than growing twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, or ten barrels of corn. In Washington Co., Ohio, snug little fortunes have been made in raising one single kind of apple (the small Romanite,) and shipping it southwest for the supply of New Orleans. Strawberry growers near Philadelphia have often pocketed $500 to $800 per acre for that delicious fruit. And a plantation of three acres of raspberries on the Hudson river, is stated to have yielded as high as $1,500 in a single year.

The Wistaria.

There are, in almost every garden, certain situations in which climbers may and should be planted; as for instance, by brick or stone walls, board fences, old trees, outhouses, &c. An excellent climber for some situations, is Wistaria sinensis or Chinese Wistaria. It has many qualities to recommend it. Perfect hardiness, handsome foliage, elegant flowers of delicious perfume, constitute some of its claims on popular regard. Where it has a trellis or wires to run upon, it requires no care whatever, as it twines itself so closely about these supports as to be absolutely a fixture, it being an impossibility to remove it. Where it is trained to a wall without any rods or wires, it will require to be tacked to it every few feet of growth. It will be found to save much trouble, if stout wires are stretched at about twelve inches distance from the wall round which the plant may entwine its shoots.

It is one of the most rapid growers of all the climbers, frequently making twenty feet of growth in a season. Although such a vigorous grower, it can be easily kept within any desirable bounds, and by frequent pinchings and prunings can be restrained so as to curb its natural rampant growth, and induce a more profuse display of flowers.

One objection to the Wistaria is that it bears its long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers, before its leaves have expanded. One other objection is that the plant needs to be quite old before it begins to bloom.

We can conceive of no better climbers for a lofty blank wall than the Wistaria, our Native Grapes, or the American Ivy. And these are all of such easy propagation and cultivation, are so hardy and suited to our climate, and are so beautiful in foliage, that it really seems there can be no excuse for a person who hesitates to plant them in localities which seems especially to need just such plants.—*Country Gentleman.*

Agricultural Societies.

North Kennebec Agricultural Society.

The Trustees of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society offer the following premiums, to be awarded at the Show and Fair in October next:

TROTTING HORSES. For fastest trotting stallion, $10, 7, 4; do. mare or gelding, 8, 5, 3; do. mare or gelding five years old, which has never trotted a mile in less than three minutes, 5; do. mare or gelding under five years old, 5, 3, 2.

HORSES. For best stallion which has been kept one service season within the limits of Society, $5, 3, Vol. Ag'l Report; breeding mare, 4, 3, 2, Vol, Ag'l Report; pair matched horses, 3, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report; family horse, 3, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report.

COLTS. For best colt, 3 years old, $2, 1, Vol. Ag'l Report; colt two or one year old, each, 2, 1, Vol. Ag'l Report; stud colt 3 years old, 2, 1, Vol. Ag'l Report.

BULLS. Best thorough-bred Durham, Devon, Hereford, Ayrshire, Jersey and Grade bulls, each, $3, 2, 1; bull calf, grade bull calf, each, 2, 1. Certificates of pedigree on thorough-breds. will be required in all cases.

COWS. Best dairy cow, of any breed, $4, 3, 2, 1, Vol. Ag'l Report; stock cow—some of her stock to be shown, as proof of her qualifications, 3, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report; cow for all purposes, 4, 3, 2, 1, Vol. Ag'l *Report*; three or more cows from one farm, 3, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report.—Persons entering dairy cows, and cows for all purposes, will be required to furnish written statements of amount of yield of milk and butter, for some month during the preceding year, with the nature of their feed during the trial.

HEIFERS. Best heifer three, two, or one year old, each, $2, 1, Vol. Ag'l Report.

OXEN. Team of oxen, from one town, ten or more pairs, $5, 6, 4; team of steers, from one town, 8 or more pairs, 8, 4; best pair matched oxen, $4, 3, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report; drawing oxen, 4, 3, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report; do. under five years old, 4, 3, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report. In awarding premiums on drawing oxen, regard will be had to the size and discipline of the animals; and that performance which is elicited only by a use of hogging and bradding will not count much on the credit side.

STEERS. Best pair steers, 3 year old, $3, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report; pair steers two or one year old, each, 2, 1, Vol. Ag'l Report; steer calves, 1, Vol. Ag'l Report; trained steers, by a boy under 16 years old, training to be shown on drag or cart, 2,50, 2, 1,50, 1.

SHEEP. Best flock, 25 or more, fine or long wool sheep, each, $4, 3, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report; fine or long wool buck, each, 3, 2, 1, Vol. Ag'l Report; ten or more fine wool ewe lambs, ten or more long wool ewe lambs, two or more fine wool buck lambs, two or more long wool buck lambs, each, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report.

FARM STOCK. Best herd of cattle from one farm, including the whole and not less than eight animals, $4, 3, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report.

PLOWING. For best plowing with four or more oxen, do. with two or more horses, each, $4, 3, 2.

CROPS, MANURES, &c. Best acre winter wheat, 20 or more bushels per acre, spring wheat, do., each $3, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report; acre of winter or summer rye, 20 bushels or more per acre, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report; crop of corn, one acre or more, 75 bushels per acre, 3, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report; crop of oats, one acre or more, 30 bushels per acre, barley do., peas or beans, half an acre or more, 2, 1, Vol. Ag'l Report; peas or beans raised with corn or potatoes, 1, Vol. Ag'l Report; crop of potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips, or onions, with written statements of method and cost of raising, 2, 1, Vol. Ag'l Report.

To entitle any one to a premium on crops, full statements must be made of culture, nature and condition of soil, cost of raising, worth of crop, &c.

Best sample corn, oats, wheat, rye, peas, barley, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, onions, beets, squashes, pumpkins, tomatoes and cauliflowers, each, Vol. Ag'l Report. These samples to be shown at Fair.

Best experiment in saving and manufacturing manure, showing an improvement upon any former method of manufacturing and saving it, $4, 3, Vol. Ag'l Report; most satisfactory experiment in applying manure to the hoed crops, experiment in dressing grass lands without plowing them, each, 3, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report; experiment in the use of artificial manures, 2, Vol. Ag'l Report.—Full statements, containing practical information of value to the public, will be required of those making these experiments.

POULTRY. Best lot of hens, turkeys or geese, each, $1,50, Vol. Ag'l Report.

FRUIT. Display of apples of all kinds, $2, 1, Vol. Ag'l Report; display of fall or winter fruit, plums, grapes, pears, each, 1, Vol. Ag'l Report.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BREAD, &c. Best lot of buttar, 20 pounds or more, cheese, 40 or more pounds, each, $3, 2, 1; loaf brown bread, white do., barley do., each, 1; loaf brown or white bread made and presented by a girl under 16 years old, each, 1. Maple sugar, or syrup, honey, each, $1; apple, currant, or cranberry jelly, each, 1. Written statements of the methods of making butter, cheese and bread will be required.

FARM IMPLEMENTS. Best sward plow, $2, 1; stubble, harrow, or other implement for pulverizing the soil, each, 1; ox or horse cart, hay forks, manure forks, shovels, hoes, axes, scythes, hand rakes, wheelbarrows, hand cart, horse hoe, or yokes and bows, two-horse wagon, two-horse sled, seed planter, fan mill, corn sheller, each, $1; exhibition of farm implements from one farm, stump pulling machine and rock lifter, 2, 1.

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS. Best tanned calfskins, sole and upper leather. case of cowhide boots, two or more pairs calf boots, specimen ladies' winter boots, specimen children's boots or shoes for winter, each. $1; double or single harness, 2, 1.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES. Best Wool Flannel, Cotton Wool do., Wool Carpeting, Cotton and Wool do., Hearth Rug, Wool Shawl, Wool Cape, Bed Quilt, 75 cents each; 2d, 50 cents. Best Wool Mittens, Wool Yarn, Wool Stockings, for men or women, 50 cts. each; 2d, 25 cts. Best specimen of plain and fancy needle work, worsted work, or of darning stockings, 50 cents each.

GIRLS' WORK. Best bed

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, July 17, 1862.

Notice.

Mr. S. N. Taber will call upon subscribers in Penobscot county.

Mr. Warren Fuller will call up subscribers in Somerset County.

Foreign Intervention.

Just now we hear much about intervention, and by every arrival from Europe we learn that France and England are seriously discussing the question of intervention in our affairs. They represent themselves as having two reasons for this: one is that the best interests of humanity demand it, and the other is on account of the injury to their industrial pursuits and the cries of their starving subjects. Let us first see what is meant by intervention, and then we will consider the above points.

Three of the European powers—France, England and Spain—are at this very moment giving us a sample of what intervention means, and we have only to turn to Mexico to see the workings of the plan. For what are they interfering with the affairs of this nation? It is doubtless their object to heal the divisions and put an end to the distractions of that country, by placing in command over them, a king of their own choice—one who from his throne shall send forth his decrees in the name of England, France, & Co. If these nations should intervene in our own affairs, it would be their ultimate aim to divide our nation into two or three smaller and separate governments, that they could have a more favorable chance to dictate our laws, control our commerce and regulate our form of government. But let us see upon what grounds the two reasons for intervention given above, are founded.

"For the sake of *humanity*, and to put an end to the inhuman and barbarous shedding of blood," England says, "it is time to intervene." Well would it have been for this nation, and for humanity's sake, if she had herself ceased from some of her cruelties in war. When we hear her using this as a plea for intervention, we have only to turn to pages in the history of England's wars—her wars of a recent period, and in civilized times—to find instances of barbarity from which if it could be done, she might wish to clear the skirts of her garments. What conduct in civilized warfare is more atrocious than that of tying Sepoys to the muzzles of cannons and blowing them into a thousand pieces? In the bloody Crimean war, when did the interests of *humanity* suggest to England a cessation of the conflict?—or if the United States had suggested an intervention in that struggle what would England have done? In this war for the maintenance of our laws and the Union, England has from the beginning been loud in her complaints of the great cruelties practiced, but they have been all on our side; and in this at least she has shown her sympathy with the rebellion. See, how by her Parliament and her press she catches at every exaggerated story of Northern outrage and cruelty; and see what a hue and cry is raised about the stone blockade as against the greatest interests of humanity, simply because the stone blockade was ordered by our government. But has England ever offered a complaint against the savage, and worse than savage barbarities and treatment inflicted by Southern soldiers upon our wounded and slain. No, to all this she is perfectly indifferent, showing in another way the sympathy with the rebellion and the rotten hypocrisy of the "powers that be" of the English nation.

But they propose to intervene, in the second place, because of the great injury sustained by them in their industrial and commercial pursuits. This is an absurd notion. Suppose this rebellion does somewhat effect the industrial operations of England and France, was our government established, and has it been maintained for the purpose of benefiting the manufacturers of Lyons and Manchester, or the merchants of Paris and London? And must we put a stop to this war—with all the great interests and principles at stake, unaccomplished—simply for the purpose of conferring a benefit upon the business and industrial pursuits of other nations,—nations whose forms of government are at variance with our own? Has not the existence of our nation and our form of govern nent for a period of eighty-six years, proved that both belong to our own people, to administer the government for our own benefit and not to maintain ourselves for the particular benefit of England nor France? Why then leave the question of our republican form of government, in a struggle for its own maintenance and in vindication of its own power, to confer upon the business relations of other nations a pecuniary favor?

We hardly think, however, great as are the inducements for intervention which are stimulated by cotton, that they can be induced to make the attempt, for it is evident that such a movement would at once cut off their supply of breadstuffs. Western Europe is now chiefly dependent on our country and Russia for its supplies of food in times of scarcity; and as the present prospect for crops throughout Europe is not very promising, it will be policy for them to maintain their present relations with us, for in case of intervention, exportations of breadstuffs would be cut off. So the question of intervention is, with England and France, not one of justice or injustice, but of cotton or corn. They love cotton much, but corn more. But even if they should intervene, are our people ready to accept a king for these United States,—one appointed by "England and France?" They can look to nothing less than this, if, for a moment they admit the right of intervention.—Admit the principle, and where would it stop? No! we will not admit it; and we believe every loyal American is willing to resist to the last moment the intervention of foreign nations in our present unhappy difficulty. Acceding to this would virtually sanction all that would follow in its train. Let us rouse ourselves then, and by one grand and exultant blow, proclaim to every nation under heaven the triumphant success of our cause, the perpetuity of the Union, the reassertion of the Constitution and the laws, and the overthrow and defeat of treason and rebellion forever.

A Patriotic Offer. Hon. F. O. J. Smith of Westbrook, in a communication to the Portland *Advertiser* of Monday, proposes to be one of six persons, if such number will promptly concur, to deposit with Gov. Washburn within four days from that date, $67,500, to be used by him in an apportionment as a bounty of $75 to each volunteer soldier of the 9000 that are now called for from our State, additional to the bounty which the Federal government will pay. In making this liberal offer, the contributors to this fund will trust to the justice and generosity which will animate the next Legislature for their indemnification, though no legal obligation will rest upon the State to do so.

The bounty thus given, with the $25, which will be paid by the Federal government and the one month's advance pay of $13, will enable every volunteer to leave with his family on entering the service, the total of $113, and be entitled at the end of his service, to the remaining $75 of government bounty.

Acknowledgements. We are under obligations to Hon. W. P. Fessenden for Congressional publications; to Miss Gibbs of the Hesketh farm, Hallowell, for a basket of cherries; and to John Sawtelle, Esq., of Sidney, for a box of strawberries. They each have our thanks for their several favors.

Conscripts or Volunteers.

A crisis has arrived in the progress of the war which demands new exertions and new sacrifices on the part of the people of the loyal States for the final suppression of the unholy rebellion, which for eighteen months past has been waged against the government. Three-quarters of a million of men in the field, and hundreds of millions of treasure expended in the struggle, have thus far failed to accomplish the object, and the President has issued a call for three hundred thousand more soldiers, for the reinforcement of our armies, and to enable the government by a more vigorous prosecution of the war, to bring it to a speedy and successful issue. It is of vital importance to the country that this call should be promptly and cheerfully responded to. We cannot afford the exhausting drain upon our national resources which the protracted continuance of this unnatural war will cost us, and which has been rendered so long necessary only by the lack of an adequate comprehension and appreciation of the magnitude of the work to be accomplished. We cannot afford longer to let our national character suffer in the eyes of the world, and endanger our relations of peace with other nations, who are only too eager for a pretext to interfere in the conflict and thus consummate the dismemberment which they are willing to aid in promoting, and selfishly hope to profit by. The truest and most comprehensive economy of money and of life and of national character demands that the entire military power of the country should be made immediately available, and by precipitating it in overwhelming masses at every assailable point upon the enemy, destroy at once and forever not only the organized force, but the spirit and life of the rebellion.

We cannot doubt that the patriotism of the country is equal to the great emergency, nor that Maine will be found, now as in the past, ready and willing to do her share of the alloted work. The question is, in what manner shall the requisition of the President be responded to? By conscription or by voluntary enlistment. The action of the Governor contemplates the raising of a portion of the required quota of the State by detailing a sufficient number of our enrolled, but as yet unorganized, militia to form six regiments, the remaining four regiments to be raised by enlistment. We are unwilling to believe that the time has come for conscription to be resorted to in Maine. We have twice ten thousand brave and loyal hearts who are ready to enter the service of their country, and if need be to fight and die in its defence. A large proportion of them, however, are engaged in profitable business, or employed at liberal wages, by which they are able to provide a comfortable support for their families and those otherwise dependent upon them. Is it not too much to ask them not only to peril their lives for the common good, but to sacrifice the means of livelihood of those they love and are bound to support. What then, is our obvious and patriotic duty in the premises? It is to offer increased inducements to volunteers. In other States we hear of towns and cities and associations of individuals offering large bounties for enlistments in addition to the liberal provision made by the government. Premiums of fifty, seventy-five, and in some cases one hundred dollars are offered for recruits, to be paid them when mustered into the service. Let a similar course be adopted in Maine, and the required quota of ten thousand soldiers can be filled up in less than a month. Let each town and city, by vote in town meeting or in municipal council, guarantee the payment of a liberal bounty, proportioned to the number of recruits required for their quota, according to the table published by us in this week's paper. In no case will it impose a serious burthen upon the tax payers, and if it insures the prompt raising of the required force, is not the plan infinitely to be preferred to that of conscription? Take for example our own city. The quota apportioned to Augusta is eighty-four men. Suppose the city authorities should offer a bounty to recruits of even one hundred dollars each, which is the highest sum we have seen mentioned. This would involve the payment of $8400, or only about two mills on the dollar of taxable property, according to the valuation of the present year. What tax payer would grudge the payment of his proportion of this sum, it thereby we could be assured of the successful termination of the contest within the next twelve months. How easily the burthens of this war, great as they are, could be borne, if they were equally distributed among the people; and how speedily it would be brought to a close if those who are willing to do the fighting, and those who are able to pay for it, should cheerfully co-operate in the work according to the disposition of the one and the ability of the other. We trust the people throughout the State will be alive to the importance of taking prompt and vigorous and generous action in this matter.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Governor Washburn has decided to suspend further proceedings in reference to a draft of the Militia of the State, except so far as may be necessary to perfect its organization. Upon the urgent representations of leading men from various parts of the State, he will either convene the Legislature in extra session for the purpose of obtaining authority to offer an increased bounty for volunteers, or he will himself, with the advice of the Executive Council take the responsibility of the measure, leaving to the Legislature at its next regular session the duty of making provision for the payment of the liability thus incurred. We think Gov. Washburn will be fully justified under the circumstances in adopting the latter alternative as the most expeditious and effective method of dealing with the emergency, and he will be sustained in it by the patriotic public sentiment of the State.

☞ In a private note, one of our lady readers writes as follows:

"Isn't it too bad that the war not only continues, but actually is like to oblige people to go by drafting? O dear me! why couldn't Horace Greeley's prediction have been true, that every State would be loyal before the 4th of July? It is not in the hands of men alone. He who notes the fall of a sparrow, will never overlook the interests, the greatest, *best* interests of man; and I feel some confidence that our country will sometime come out from this, more glorious and prosperous and honored than ever before."

We believe so too, and what loyal man or woman does not join in the same patriotic and devoted language? But we must have more men. Three hundred thousand additional men in the field, will give the administration means to put an end to this infernal rebellion with less loss of life, at less cost, and in less time than if the enlistment of this number is delayed six months. Maine has done nobly; but she must do better, and in this hour of trial not be behind her sister States in furnishing the material which the administration has asked. It is our duty to see that the government has that assistance which it needs. Men of Maine! rally once more to the defence of the stars and stripes, and for the maintenance of the Union!

☞ Commencement exercises at Waterville College occur on Wednesday, Aug. 13th. The graduating class numbers 25. On Tuesday evening preceding commencement an Oration will be delivered before the literary societies, by Prof. Angel, of Providence, R. I., to be followed by a Poem by Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D. of Newton, Mass. The Augusta Citizens Band furnishes the music for the occasion.

☞ The new grading of Water Street is the best specimen of road making we have ever seen, and when completed will be about equal to stone pavement. Mr. Fifield is doing the work in a thorough manner.

The War News of the Week.

Our record of effective military movements during the past week is a very meagre one. All accounts from the army on the James river concur in representing it in a position of great strength, perfectly defended against successful attack by the enemy, enabling Gen. McClellan to rest and reorganize his shattered and exhausted forces at his leisure. Large reinforcements from various quarters have reached him during the last few days, including the principal portion of Gen. Burnside's command, while Gen. Pope from the Rappahannock, and perhaps Gen. Buel by way of the Cumberland Gap, are moving their forces into a position to cooperate with him in the final attack upon Richmond.

The mortifying news of the capture of Murfreesboro', Tenn., by a large body of Georgian and Texan guerillas, and the surrender of two entire regiments and two federal Generals to the enemy was received on Monday last. The event produced great excitement at Nashville, and apprehensions were felt for the safety of that city; but efficient measures had been taken for its defence.

Notwithstanding the terrific bombardment and almost total destruction of the city of Vicksburg by our ships, the enemy seem desperately determined to hold the position, which can only be taken by an adequate land force co-operating with the fleet. It is now the only remaining rebel stronghold on the Mississippi river.

Abraham Lincoln. The simple mention of this name conveys more of power, loyalty, honor and physical and mental endurance, than any other name in our country. Let us look at the immense responsibility of his position, and the manner in which the responsibilites have been discharged.

From a position hardly more conspicuous than that of a successful and able lawyer, a man little known to the people at large, and whose connection with our political history and with the workings of our government was of short duration and of limited power, he was called to the highest office which our people can confer upon one of its citizens. It was not in ordinary times, nor under the usual quiet and peaceful reign of our republic that he stood before the people to publicly take his solemn oath to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." No sooner was his election made known, than the bold threats which had so long been rung in our ears by secession leaders at the South assumed the form of action. Well had it been for us, if these threats had only come from the South, and if those who had aimed their deadly blows at the heart of our institutions, had not been in places of authority and trust. But what a scene presented itself. The government machine was run by engineers who were traitors to the cause in which they were engaged. In such a time as this, amid dismay in the hearts of loyal men, who shuddered at the prospect before them, he who was called to the high position received the mantle of government, all torn and threadbare as it was, which was laid aside by his predecessors at the hour when from constant wear with but little mending, it was nearly ready to drop in pieces. What followed we need not repeat here. The treason in the departments, the refusal of incumbents to take the oath of allegiance, the first "gun at Sumter," the call for 75,000 men to quell the rebellion which had begun to develop itself in enlarged proportions: all these are yet fresh in the recollections of our readers. What has since occurred is familiar to all. The part taken by our worthy Chief Magistrate is well delineated by the Newburyport *Herald*, from which we make the following extract:

"Then the character of the man began to display itself. So long as there remained the faintest hope of a peaceful settlement he had been lenient almost to a fault. Now that the resort to arms has been forced upon him he seems to comprehend the magnitude of the approaching struggle and measured his acts accordingly. Starting at the outset with the declaration that he should do everything to maintain the constitution, he has acted consistently with this resolve, unmoved by the storm of fanaticism which has beset him. The causes of his success are various but easily discernible. His antecedents were in his favor. He was a *new* man, with a record yet to make in political and party history. His acknowledged worth of private character, his honesty of purpose, his genuine good nature, his firmness and impartial justice awakened for him favorable prepossessions. His course thus far affords ample evidence of the possession of those qualities, and is a striking example of the value of private character in a public man. He has been and is now directing public sentiment by the mere power of his influence over the hearts and minds of the people. They know his intentions and they understand his motives. They feel the honesty of his purposes, his desire to restore the Union and the constitution as they were; and they admire his utter disregard of present popularity, and the fearlessness with which he overcomes all obstacles in his course.

He sees corruption in his Cabinet and hesitates not to rid himself of the offender. He suspects treason in a popular general and immediately arrests him, and when a storm of indignation is raised against another for the act he avows it his own. A general at the West publishes a proclamation contrary to the spirit of the course he has resolved upon, and he does not hesitate to order it corrected, though in opposition to the popular desire. Another general at the South issues a similar proclamation in violence to his purposes and he immediately revokes it. In every case when a decision on some vital point has been suddenly forced upon him he has decided in accordance with the principles of conduct avowed at the beginning of his administration; and so great is the confidence of the people in him that they have received his opinions without a murmur. Borne on as he must be by popular will, he has strength enough to guide and direct it in its popular channels. Fearless, unwavering and consistent, he is winning for himself fadeless laurels of renown."

☞ Hon. E. P. Weston of Gorham, the present excellent Secretary of the Maine Board of Education, is prominently mentioned as a candidate for election to Congress from the 1st district. Mr. Weston is a man of character and ability, and if chosen would fill the position with honor to himself and his constituents. The only regret we should have in such an event, would be the difficulty of making good the loss to the educational interests of the State, occasioned by his resignation of his present important charge.

☞ Two of the Powder Mills belonging to the Oriental Company at Gorham, blew up on Monday morning of last week. Augustus Little of Windham, was instantly killed, and Albert Gliddon of Effingham, N. H. and Mark Varney of Windham, were so shockingly mutilated that they died in a few hours. In one of the mills there happened to be no one at the time of explosion, the cause of which is unknown. About twenty-five tons of powder was lost.

Hospital Supplies from Fairfield. The patriotic people of Fairfield Meeting-house and vicinity, have recently sent three large boxes of hospital supplies for the sick and wounded belonging to Maine regiments. They comprised

Pillows, with cases, 121; spare pillow cases, 129; sheets, 84; shirts, 86; towels, 51; thin coats, 19; vests, 5; cotton socks, 17 prs.; woolen socks, 9 prs.; pants, 2; handkerchiefs, 28; mosquito bars, 17; quilts, 4; calico wrapper, 1; hospital drawers, new, 9 prs.; rabbled bandages, 833; packages for bandages, 77; lint, 1¼ lb.

☞ Congress will probably soon close its present session. The Senate has voted to adjourn on Wednesday of this week; it is probable that the important business still pending may delay the adjournment for some days longer.

☞ The members of the several militia companies in this city are notified to meet in their respective wards this (Tuesday) evening for the choice of officers.

☞ J. T. Waterhouse of Portland, has been appointed Quartermaster of the 17th regiment.

The Fifth Maine in Battle.

The Lewiston *Journal* gives an interesting narrative of the battle at Gaines' Mills near Richmond on Friday June 27th, in which the Maine 5th bore a prominent and honorable part. The account is derived from a conversation with Col. Jackson, who was severely wounded in the battle and who reached his home in Lewiston on Wednesday July 2d. We make the following extracts from the *Journal*:

"The camp of the regiment had been for several weeks on a portion of the battle-ground of Fair Oaks, on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy, and within rifle shot of the place where Gen. Howard was wounded. The right wing fell back Friday morning and made a stand with their center near the house and mill of a Dr. Gaines, where they were attacked by the rebels early in the afternoon. The Maine 5th, with other regiments, was ordered to cross the Chickahominy to support the right wing about 2½ P. M. After crossing, the regiment was stationed for a time on the left flank, and then was ordered to go to the support of a battery near the center. They advanced to the position assigned in the range of the rebel artillery, and lost several men before reaching their post.

The regiment reached the protected position assigned it, and remained there till about 5 o'clock, when they were ordered to charge the rebels over the crest of a hill. It was in this charge, which lasted not more than fifteen minutes, that the regiment sustained its principal loss. The men advanced with a shout amid a perfect storm of bullets, shot and shell, which whizzed through the air as thick as hailstones in a storm. The men involuntarily bent forward their heads as they breasted the terrible torrent of death-deeling missiles, but not one wavered or hesitated. They drove the rebels before them and gained possession of the Gaines hill, but not until their ranks were fearfully decimated. The wonder is, says Col. Jackson, not that they lost so many, but that any escaped. When the charge was ordered he and Lt. Col. Heath took their proper positions in the regiment, both expecting that they should fall. The regiment had reached the crest of the hill on which Dr. Gaines' house was situated, and Col. Jackson was in the yard around the house on horseback, and had raised his sword over his head to cheer on his men, when a piece of a shell passed directly in front of him, grazing so closely as to cut the strap which supported his sword, and striking the fleshy part of his arm just above the elbow. The concussion was so great that it threw Col. J. from his horse into the grass, and that was the last he knew for more than an hour.

According to the statement of the Adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. Col. Heath of Waterville was struck not more than two minutes after Col. Jackson was. He says that he noticed the Lieut. Colonel, as they passed over the crest of the hill amid the tempest of bullets, bending his head forward on his horse's neck, when suddenly he fell from his horse lifeless. The regiment having driven the enemy, were ordered to fall back from the hill, and as they fell back some of the wounded and dead even, were carried off the field. Among the bodies thus taken was that of Lieut. Col. Heath. It was carried to the rear and deposited in a piece of woods near the Chickahominy, with the intention of securing it after dark and giving it burial. The Adjutant took from Lieut. Col. Heath's body his sword and belt, his cap, diary, and the valuables in his pocket, which have been transmitted to his brother, Captain Heath of the 3d Maine. His horse, as also that of Col. Jackson, as soon as their riders had fallen, ran directly into their camp beyond the Chickahominy, arriving there at the same time. Lt. Col. Heath's horse has also been sent to his brother. The cap discloses the place where the fatal bullet struck. It entered his head just above the forehead, the head being bent forward, passed directly through the brain, and came out near the center of the back part of the head, killing him instantly."

At night Col. Jackson sent a detachment of men under Dr. Brickett to recover the body for burial, but a retreat of the main body of the enemy having been ordered, and the battle-field being occupied by the enemy, they were unable to secure it.

"To return to Col. Jackson who had fallen insensible in the yard before Dr. Gaines' house, and who had been left there when our troops retired from the hill. The first that he remembers was hearing the voice of a member of his regiment who had been sent out to hunt him.—On recovering, he found himself in the grass, which was two feet high, and also between the fire of the two armies. The bullets whizzed overhead, so close even as to cut off the tops of the grass. His rescuer bid him lie close to the ground. The scene at this time is described as awfully grand. It was near night-fall, and the thick smoke which hung over the field shut out from view the opposing armies, their positions being disclosed only by the sheet of flame which burst forth almost continuously from either line of battle. The course of the shells could be distinctly seen overhead, and the whizzing of passing bullets and shot was anything but pleasant. By rolling over and working their way slowly along in a prostrate position, Col. Jackson and his rescuer managed to get down the hill. Waiting for a lull in the firing, they arose and ran within our lines, and meeting an empty stretcher he was placed upon it, and about 8 o'clock reached the regimental camp, where his wound was dressed.

The 5th regiment recrossed the Chickahominy in the evening. In the morning the rolls showed an aggregate of 815 men in the regiment, 60 of whom were on the sick list, 32 on steamboat service, and about a hundred on duty elsewhere—showing the largest number of effective men of any Maine regiment in the field. The number of men that went into active service was 605,494 of whom were present at roll call the next morning. Killed, wounded and missing about 110. Not a man had faltered during the trying scenes of the day. Not a man had displayed anything else but the most determined courage. All fought like tigers. So much for the high state of discipline into which the regiment had been brought by Col. Jackson. The terrible fighting done by the regiment may be inferred from the fact that four out of five field officers were killed or wounded. Col. Jackson says that he heard not a word of complaint from one, but on the contrary every one appeared to be in a cheerful mood, and for the first few days suffering very little."

☞ Gen. Howard was in this city on Friday and Saturday of last week. Friday evening he was present at the evening service in the First Baptist Church, and took part in the exercises, after which he was serenaded by the Citizens Band at the residence of J. S. Turner, Esq., whose guest he was. We understand that Gen. Howard has volunteered his services to the Governor to address the people in various parts of the State for the purpose of encouraging enlistments in the army. On Saturday evening he addressed an audience in Portland, and he speaks this week, the first three days in Oxford county, on Thursday in Bangor, Friday in Skowhegan and Saturday in Bath. The appeals of this brave christian soldier, who has testified his devotion to the cause of his country, by gallant deeds in the field, will we trust inspire our young men to emulate his patriotic example, by entering the service of their country and fighting in its defence.

Sword Presentation. Captain Black Hawk Putnam of Co. E, 1st Maine Cavalry has been presented with an elegant and serviceable sword, the gift of the citizens of Houlton as an earnest of their high regard for him as a man and a soldier. The presentation was made in behalf of the donors by Gov. Washburn. It will be recollected that Captain Putnam was wounded and lost his sword, while bravely charging upon the enemy at the head of his company in the engagement at Middletown, Va., in May last. Capt. P. has rejoined his regiment, which now forms a portion of McDowell's command.

☞ We learn that Rev. Mr. Bradley on Sunday last announced his intention of tendering his resignation as Rector of St. Mark's Church in this city. Mr. Bradley is a gentleman of superior culture and ability and of most estimable private character, but it is understood that his views upon the question of the present rebellion do not harmonize with those of a majority of his parish. He therefore resigns a connection which in all other respects, we believe, has been a pleasant and satisfactary one to both pastor and people.

☞ Drowned in Windsor, on the 11th inst., by the accidental filling of a boat near Pope's Mills, a young man by the name of Jack Wolf, an English sailor.

For the Maine Farmer.

Death of Lieut. Charles B. Haskell.

Charles B. Haskell of Readfield, entered the service as a musician in Co. K, 3d Regiment Maine Volunteers. He did not remain long in this capacity before called to more active and responsible duties, and at the time of his death was 1st Lieut. of Co. K. While in the line of his duty at the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1st, he was wounded by a musket shot, from which he died at Newport News, Va., June 12, 1862, aged 35 years.

Although Lieut. Haskell had been a resident of Readfield but a few years, by his social and amiable disposition and integrity of character, he had gained many friends who truly mourn his early death. Carrying these virtues with him, he formed strong attachments among his comrades in the army; and his family have the consoling reflection that while called to die away from home and its hallowed endearments, friendly and fraternal associates did all in their power to relieve and comfort his dying hours. He passed away with a consciousness of duties well performed, and with the resignation and trust of a true christian soldier.

Funeral services connected with his death, were attended at the Methodist Chapel, Kent's Hill, the 29th ult., by a large and sympathetic audience. An appropriate and impressive sermon was delivered on the occasion by Rev. H. M. Eaton. The Masonic Fraternity of which Lieut. Haskell was a member, were present, thus manifesting their respect for the memory of a "deceased worthy brother," and tendering their sympathies to his deeply afflicted widow and family. B.

Readfield, July 12, 1862.

The New Confiscation Bill. The Committee of Conference of the two Houses of Congress on the Confiscation Bill on Friday last reported the Senate bill, with certain modifications which passed the House by a vote of 82 to 42. It has since passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 13, and only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The bill provides as follows:

"Every person who shall commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if he has any, shall be declared and made free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than $10,000, and all his estate, real and personal, excluding slaves, shall be levied upon, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding. If any person hereafter shall incite or set on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by the forfeiture of all his personal property of every kind whatever, or shall be punished by imprisonment for ten years and fined $10,000, and his slaves, if he has any, be liberated at the discretion of the court, and all such property, excluding slaves, shall be forfeited to the United States. Every person guilty of either of the offenses described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States. This act is not to be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person guilty of treason against the United States. To insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, the President is authorized to cause the seizure of all property, real and personal, of all such persons, and apply and use the proceeds of the same for the support of the United States."

The President is authorized to issue a proclamation, that if, after sixty days, all persons in rebellion do not return to their allegiance that their property shall be forfeited, etc.

All slaves of persons hereafter engaged in rebellion, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, escaping to and taking refuge within the lines of our army, and all slaves deserted by their masters and coming under the control of the government of the United States, and all slaves found at places occupied by rebel forces and afterward by the United States troops, shall be held to be captives of war and be forever free from their service, and no longer held as slaves. No slaves escaping from one State to another State shall be delivered up, except for crime against the law of the United States, until the claimant shall first make oath as to his lawful ownership, and that he has not borne arms in the present rebellion or given aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in naval or military service shall decide on the validity of the claim or surrender such slaves, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

The President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion, and use them in such manner as he may deem best for the public welfare, and the President is also authorized to make provisions for colonizing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States.

The President is authorized to extend to prisoners in rebellion pardon and amnesty on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Exempts from Military Service. The following extract from the militia law of the State, will show what classes of persons are exempt from military service, under the operation of the order organizing and calling out the militia of Maine:

"In addition to the following persons absolutely exempted from enrollment in the militia, by the laws of the United States, viz: The Vice President of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the United States; the members of both houses of congress and their respective officers; custom house officers and their clerk; inspectors of exports; pilots and marines employed in the sea service of any merchant of the United States; postmasters, assistant postmasters and their clerks; post officers, post riders and stage drivers, in the care and conveyance of the mails of the United States, ferrymen employed at any ferry on post roads, artificers and workmen of the United States arsenals; the persons hereinafter named shall be absolutely exempted from military duty, viz: persons of the denominations of quakers or shakers, justices of the supreme judicial court, ministers of the gospel regularly ordained according to the usages of their denominations, so long as such relation continues, and officers of the militia who have been honorably discharged."

The law also provides that any person drafted for active service in the militia may be released from such draft on the payment of fifty dollars into the treasury of the State.

Bowdoin College. The annual examination of the Senior Class of Bowdoin College took place on Tuesday 1st inst. The following appointments for commencement were made:

Salutatory. S. Burnham, Newburyport, Mass.

Orations. I. B. Choate, Naples; E. R. Drake, Bath; F. A. Hill, Biddeford; H. H. Hunt, Gorham; Dorville Libby, Saco; A. N. Linscott, Newcastle; E. N. Packard, Biddeford; H. O. Thayer, South Paris.

Philosophical Disquisitions. Almon Goodwin, Baldwin; J. T. Magrath, Gardiner; C. P. Mattocks, Portland; E. P. Morse, Bridgton.

Literary Disquisitions. S. P. Dame, Exeter, N. H.; W. A. Hobbie, Garland; J. M. Pease, Judson, Min.; J. E. Pierce, Monmouth; C. H. Pope, Whitneyville; H. L. Prince, Cumberland.

Disquisitions. A. Burbank, Limerick; W. E. Donnell, Portland: A. G. Manson, South Limington; G. A. Mark, Portland; S. W. Pearson, Alna; I. W. Starbird, Litchfield.

Discussions. C. W. Milliken, Buxton; C. H. Verrill, Auburn; Marcus Wight, Jr., Brunswick.

Third Congressional District. At the Republican Convention held in Waterville on Tuesday 8th inst., Hon. James G. Blaine was nominated candidate to Congress from this District by a vote of 174 to 7. The Convention was addressed by Mr. Blaine. Hon H. P. Torsey and John L. Stevens Esq.

☞ The following are the Colonels of the four new volunteer regiments now being raised in this State:

16th, Col. A. W. Wildes, Skowhegan.
17th, Col. Thos. A. Roberts, Portland.
18th, Col. Daniel Chaplain, Bangor.
19th, Col. Fred. D. Sewall, Bath.

☞ A new Post Office is established at Pratt's Corner, Franklin County, and Stephen M. Pratt is appointed Postmaster.

Quotas of Troops for Maine.

We have referred to the General Orders issued from the Adjutant General's office, in compliance with a requisition of the President, calling into actual service seven thousand of the uniformed militia of the State. The following is the quota of troops apportioned to each town and plantation, and to be furnished by them in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State and the United States:

Androscoggin County.			
Auburn,	45	Lisbon,	15
Danville,	15	Livermore,	18
Durham,	18	Minot,	20
East Livermore,	11	Poland,	20
Greene,	13	Turner,	29
Leeds,	15	Wales,	7
Lewiston,	82	Webster,	10
Aroostook County.			
Amity,	4	New Limerick,	3
Ashland,	7	No. 3, R. 5,	5
Bancroft Pl.,	4	No. 4, R. 4,	2
Belfast Pl.,	3	No. 4, R. 5,	2
Benedicta,	4	No. 5, R. 3,	2
Bridgewater,	5	No. 6, R. 4,	2
Caton Pl.,	4	No. 6, R. 5,	2
Fort Fairfield,	10	No. 9, R. 6,	2
Forestville Pl.,	2	No. 11, R. 1,	2
Grant Isle Pl.,	6	No. 12, R. 3,	2
Haynesville,	2	No. 12, R. 4,	2
Hodgdon,	10	No. 13, R. 6,	1
Houlton,	22	No. 16, R. 7,	1
Letter B, R. 1,	4	No. 17, R. 6,	3
Letter C, R. 1,	4	No. 17, R. 7,	1
Letter G, R. 1,	6	No. 17, R. 8,	3
Letter H, R. 2,	1	No. 17, R. 9,	1
Letter F, R. 1,	1	No. 17, R. 10,	1
Letter I,	1	No. 18, R. 5,	11
Limestone Pl.,	2	No. 18, R. 6,	3
Linneus,	8	No. 18, R. 7,	7
Littleton,	6	Orient,	3
Lyndon,	3	Presque Isle,	8
Macwahoc,	3	Salmon Brook Pl.,	4
Madawaska,	6	Sanfield Pl.,	5
Mars Hill,	3	Smyrna,	1
Masardis,	2	Weston,	4
Mayaville,	5	Van Buren Pl.,	7
Monticello,	5		
Cumberland County.			
Baldwin,	13	New Gloucester,	18
Bridgton,	24	North Yarmouth,	11
Brunswick,	52	Otisfield,	13
Casco,	12	Portland,	289
Cape Elizabeth,	35	Standish,	22
Cumberland,	19	Pownal,	11
Falmouth,	21	Raymond and Raymond Cape,	13
Freeport,	30	Scarborough,	20
Gorham,	35	Sebago,	11
Gray,	19	Westbrook,	50
Harrison,	13	Windham,	29
Harpswell,	18	Yarmouth,	22
Naples,	18		
Franklin County.			
Avon,	9	Salem,	5
Carthage,	6	Rangely,	2
Chesterville,	14	Strong,	8
Farmington,	34	Temple,	8
Freeman,	7	Weld,	11
Industry,	9	Wilton,	21
Jay,	18	Eustis Plantation,	3
Kingfield,	7	Letter E Plantation,	1
Madrid,	5	Letter E Plantation,	1
New Sharon,	19	No. 1, R. 3, W.	
New Vineyard,	10	B. P. Plantation,	1
Phillips,	19	Perkins,	1
Hancock County.			
Aurora,	3	Mariaville,	5
Amherst,	4	Mt. Desert,	10
Bluehill,	22	No. 7,	1
Brooklin,	11	Orland,	19
Brooksville,	15	Otis,	2
Bucksport,	39	Penobscot,	17
Castine,	14	Trenton,	15
Cranberry Isle,	3	Tremont,	19
Dedham,	5	Sedgwick,	13
Deer Isle,	39	Sullivan,	9
Eastbrook,	2	Surry,	14
Eden,	13	Swan Island Plantation,	3
Ellsworth,	55	Waltham,	4
Franklin,	11		
Gouldsborough,	19	Welmore Isle,	4
Hancock,	19		
Long Island Plantation,	2		
Kennebec County.			
Augusta,	84	Pittston,	29
Albion,	17	Readfield,	17
Belgrade,	18	Rome,	9
Benton,	13	Sidney,	17
Chelsea,	11	Unity Plantation,	1
China,	30	Vassalborough,	34
Clinton,	18	Vienna,	9
Clinton Gore,	2	Waterville,	47
Farmingdale,	9	Wayne,	12
Fayette,	10	West Gardiner,	43
Gardiner,	52	Windsor,	17
Hallowell,	29	Winslow,	19
Litchfield,	19	Winthrop,	25
Manchester,	8		
Monmouth,	20		
Mt. Vernon,	15		
Knox County.			
Appleton,	12	Rockland,	80
Camden,	50	South Thomaston,	18
Cushing,	8	St. George,	30
Friendship,	8	Thomaston,	40
Hope,	11	Union,	21
Matinicus Isle,	3	Vinalhaven,	18
Muscle Ridge Pl.,	2	Washington,	18
North Haven,	10	Warren,	25
Lincoln County.			
Alna,	8	Monhegan Isle,	2
Boothbay,	31	Newcastle,	19
Bremen,	10	Noblesborough,	15
Bristol,	33	Somerville,	6
Damariscotta,	14	Southport,	7
Dresden,	13	Waldoborough,	59
Edgecomb,	12	Westport,	8
Jefferson,	23	Whitefield,	20
Muscongus, Marsh, Hog, John's, Pond, and Carter Islands,	1	Wiscasset,	25
Oxford County.			
Andover,	7	Mason,	1
Albany,	9	Mexico,	7
Bethel,	28	Milton Pl.,	3
Brownfield,	14	Norway,	5
Buckfield,	19	Norway,	21
Byron,	3	Oxford

The Record of the War.

From McClellan's Army---Advance of our Lines.

NEW YORK, July 8. The *Tribune's* Fortress Monroe letter of the 5th says: Yesterday our pic ets advanced from four to five miles from the river and saw no enemy, who seem to have mysteriously retired. Gen. McClellan has advanced his lines down to the Chickahominy and no fears are now entertained of a flank movement in that direction. By noon to-day Gen. McClellan expected to have his position so fortified as to be able to bid defiance to the enemy in any shape they might choose to come.

The *Herald's* letter of the 6th says some of the gunboats have gone up the river to-day, and others will soon follow.

Number of Rebel Troops at Richmond.

An army letter to the *Herald* states that the rebel prisoners say: Long before the evacuation of Corinth the troops from Beauregard's army began to arrive at Richmond and continued to arrive steadily until that event took place, by which time 50,000 arrived, and subsequent to the evacuation 25,000 more arrived from Corinth; that these 75,000 men are the flower of Beauregard's army. They are the best troops of the old army of Manassas, and have not, as a general thing, been engaged in the late battles, but are held in reserve; that the whole number of troops at Richmond amounts to fully 200,000; that Gen. Lee has chief command and Generals Beauregard, Johnson, before he was wounded, and Jackson, were commanders of *corps de armee* under him. In regard to the report of Jackson's death they speak of it in such a manner as leads me to think it a mere ruse.

The Rebels claim a Victory.

NEW YORK, July 8. A special dispatch to the *Post* from Washington, says Richmond papers of July 4 have been received. They contain full details of the late battles. They claim a victory as a general result, but admit a severe defeat on Tuesday.

The *Examiner* says 15,000 will not cover their losses in killed and wounded during the week. The impression of military men on the Peninsula is that 30,000 is more likely the number.

Gen. Burnside's Army on their way to James River.

NEW YORK, July 9. With regard to the movements of Gen. Burnside, which were somewhat mysterious heretofore, we learn that two divisions of his army were on ship board and had actually started to join Gen. McClellan's army ten days ago. The expedition was nearing Hatteras when a boat from Roanoke Island, with dispatches for Gen. Burnside containing intelligence that Gen. McClellan's army was in Richmond, intercepted the fleet. Upon this information the troops were ordered back to Newburn and a boat was sent to Fortress Monroe to obtain positive information. The return of the boat brought the true story, and matters were arranged accordingly. The fleet doubtless passed up James river Monday night and Tuesday morning.

President Lincoln at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8. Gen. Burnside is here, and had an interview with the President this morning. The President then proceeded up James river.

Flag Officer Wilkes arrived this morning.

Many stragglers from different regiments are daily arriving here, materially diminishing the number reported lost.

The fortifications of Yorktown are being placed in perfect order.

Several officers came with the President this morning on board the Ariel, and Gen. Halleck is believed to be among them.

Siege of Vicksburg---Commodore Farragut Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9. The special correspondence of Forney's *Press*, dated U. S. steam sloop Brooklyn, June 28, says: All hands were called early this morning to attack the batteries of the city of Vicksburg. The first gun fired was at one o'clock. The firing was intense. The Hartford, Richmond and the gunboats have passed the batteries and city without silencing them.

The Brooklyn received orders not to pass a battery without silencing it. She remains below. The loss on the Hartford was one man killed and eleven wounded. That on the Richmond was one killed (the Master's Mate) and six wounded.

VICKSBURG, July 9. Mortars from above and below continue to shell the city. The rebels have a number of siege guns mounted on field carriages, which they transfer from point to point as the previous positions are made untenable by our guns. Gen. Williams has planted a field battery opposite the city, which causes considerable annoyance to the rebel gunners.

The work on the canal progresses rapidly, and large additions are made to the number of contrabands employed.

A letter in the *World* says that Commodore Farragut was wounded in the head during the Vicksburg engagement, but his injuries were not considered dangerous.

The Rebels abandoning East Tennessee.

NEW YORK, July 10. A letter from Parson Brownlow to Philadelphia gives late advices from East Tennessee. He says 8000 rebel troops at Knoxville are on the point of leaving for Atlanta, Ga. Secesh citizens are going the same road. The rebels have arrested most of the prominent Union men, two of whom, Col. Thomburg and Col. Temple have died. The Union prisoners at Salisbury, Tuscaloosa and Mobile are dying rapidly from the effects of tainted meat, and rotten food and starvation.

Further Rebel Accounts of the late Battles.

NEW YORK, July 10. A Richmond paper of the 3d reports Magruder's and Johnston's divisions frightfully cut up, and the loss of officers is very great. Among the latter are many of the best and bravest in the Southern army. This confessed valor of our men defeated their plan of capturing Gen. McClellan's entire force.

It says that the retreat was managed with consummate judgment, and the position of the Federals was defended with such stubbornness as to cause very heavy losses on our (rebel) side.

The number of our prisoners at Richmond is 4500. Gen. McCall is at Spottswood House. Nothing is said about his being wounded. The death of Jackson is not alluded to.

Richmond is so crowded with wounded that it is proposed to put our men on the islands in James river rapids, where a large guard is unnecessary. The rebel army is in danger of complete demoralization. The paper says that when whole divisions turn their backs upon the foe, the very safety of the army is imperiled. The same paper suggests the parceling out of the prisoners among the plantations to work in the place of the negroes who have been stolen or run away.

The President's Visit to the Army.

NEW YORK, July 11. The *Tribune* says: The President returned last evening. Nothing official has transpired as to his action while with Gen. McClellan. Our letter from Fortress Monroe says he went to see for himself, what changes, if any, were needed. All was going on well. The troops were well rested and ready to a man for another fight. The new position is impregnable, and the roads to Richmond (nineteen miles) dry and favorable.

The Burnside reinforcements have all gone up the river. They are in fine health and spirits, splendidly disciplined and efficient. Gen. Burnside is an intimate friend of Gen. McClellan, and will be next in command.

Another correspondent learns that on the arrival of the President at Harrison's Landing, Gen. McClellan, with several other military gentlemen, visited him on board the steamer, after which the President and General held a private conference for about half an hour. They then proceeded in an ambulance to Gen. Sumner's headquarters, when they took to horse with a view of visiting the line of intrenchments. Arriving in the trenches the President briefly addressed the soldiers. He said he had come to see for himself and to know the situation of affairs, and that he should go back satisfied. It was said they had been whipped—it was not so and never would be. He knew the men he saw around him would prove equal to the task before them and never give up without going into Richmond. He had been unable to sleep from anxiety; but after what he had seen and heard, he should go back to Washington satisfied that it was all right with the army of the Potomac. He declared his confidence in the army and its commander, in all the men and in all the officers, who were all alike deserving of the confidence of the country.

The party continued to ride along the line, and at nine o'clock in the evening returned to Gen. McClellan's headquarters, after having been in the saddle seven hours.

On Wednesday morning after a conference at headquarters, the President started on his return.

From the Department of South Carolina.

NEW YORK, July 11. Advices from Port Royal of the 6th, per the Potomac, states that several of our gunboats have been engaged for several days in making a reconnoissance of the Santee and Washenaw rivers, and the results proved important. Several small vessels, including a steam tug, were captured, besides numerous flatboats laden with rice.

The negroes on the appearance of the gunboats, came in troops to claim protection, and were taken off to the number of some 600. A company of rebel guerrillas on the morning of the 4th made a foray on Pinckney Island, killing two of our pickets and capturing two others. The rebels also made a demonstration at Port Royal ferry, which did not result in any damage, as they were soon driven off. The 4th of July was celebrated by the contrabands (1200 in number) on St. Helena Island. The condition of these people is said to be rapidly improving.

Progress of the Siege of Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, July 9. Dates from Vicksburg are to the 7th. The rebels recently made an attempt to strengthen their earthworks on the Bluff, but were driven away by shells from the mortars. Most of the houses in the city are riddled. Squads of rebels occasionally appear in the upper battery in front of the city, but leave as soon as the guns of the fleet are brought to bear on them.

The Position of the Army on James River.

WASHINGTON, July 11. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th has been received here. Discourasing on Gen. McClellan's present position, it says: "We believe all that was known in this city yesterday, outside of the several circles of Beaurocracy, was that the enemy had taken a strong position, with one of his flanks resting on the river about Berkeley, completely under cover of his gunboats, and his extreme right reaching to Herring Creek, where his position is defended by an almost impassible morass. It was supposed the enemy would have been attacked yesterday, but there had been no fight up to the last accounts we have had from the lines. It is not to be supposed that the enemy has selected these plantations as the scene of their last great stand without good reasons.

The first and most apparent of these is that the Westover Landing is, perhaps, the very best on James River, and the stream for miles up and down being broad and deep affords both excellent sea room and anchorage for his gunboats and transports. But this is by no means the only advantage of the position. On the west side of Berkeley are innumerable impassable ravines running from near the Charles road on the north to James river, making a successful attack from that quarter next to impossible. Within a quarter of a mile from where these ravines begin, Herring Run creek crosses the Charles City road, and running in a southeasterly direction, skirts on the north and east the plantations of Berkely and Westover, and empties into the James river at the extreme eastern boundary of the latter.

The whole course of this creek is one impassable morass, while along its northern and eastern banks extend the nights of Evelinton, a long range of hills that overlook the Westover and Berkeley estates, and which offer an eligible position for heavy guns. It will be seen that, protected on the south by the river and gunboats, on the west by impassable ravines, and on the north and east by Herring Creek and the hights of Evelington, the enemy's position presents but one pregnable point—the piece of level country northwest of Westover, from a quarter to a half mile in width, lying between the head of the ravines and the point where Herring Creek crosses the Charles City road. But it is certain that the enemy with his im nense resources of men and machinery will in a very brief perio l obstruct by art this only natural entrance to his stronghold. Already it is within range of his gunboats, and if his siege guns are planted on the Evelinton hills, another day may see it strewn with felled timber and bristling with batteries.

In enumerating the advantages secured to the enemy by his present position, his superior facilities for transportation must not be omitted. While our ammunition and stores must be wagoned a distance of nealy thirty miles, his steamers and transports are running up to the very doors of his tents.

Ten days ago, when McClellan beleaguered Richmond, with the exception of about five miles of the Chickahominy low ground, he occupied the most barren, and at the same time the worst watered and most unhealthy, region of Eastern Virginia. Agues, hoop-poles and whortleberries have been always the only sure crops of the country. With a radius of ten miles about the Seven Pines, taking that point as a centre, and but two living streams cross the Nine Mile or Williamsburg road.

Between Richmond and Bottom Bridge on these two roads, with the Seven Pines as their headquarters, the very pink and flower of the Northern army was concentrated, and here for weeks their vigor and numbers melted away under the influence of the miasma, bad water and a Southern sun. But by his hasty trip through White Oak Swamp McClellan has emerged with thinned ranks into a more genial land. A broad, fresh river flows before him, while his tired and hungry horses will find boundless supplies in as fair and rich a valley as the sun ever shines on. The country on the lower James river is the very garden spot of Virginia. Nowhere does the soil better repay the toil and skill of the husbandman."

On the hand the Petersburg *Express* says: It is a matter of congratulation with every friend of freedom and the South, to know that the present position of McClellan's army is one of the hotest, perhaps, on the soil of Virginia. Persons residing in Petersburg entirely familiar with the locality, say that out of tophet there is no place to compare with it. There is but little sympathy hereabout for the invaders and if the sun could roast the rascals to a crisp no tear would be shed in the South at their fate.

Upon the strait to which the rebels are now reduced, the *Examiner* says: "The scene of active operations has been removed to such a distance from Richmond that it is difficult to obtain any news of the incidents of each day; but from what is generally understood of the situation, it appears to admit only of the severe alternative of an immediate assault upon the enemy or the falling back of our lines."

With reference to the continued danger of Richmond the *Examiner* says: "It is sincerely to be hoped that the ability of our Generals, and the dauntless courage of the Southern armies, will soon relieve this portion of our State from the presence of the invader. In them, however is our only hope. So long as the enemy holds undisputed possession of the lower James river, so long is the capital of the Confederacy menaced."

"Of the losses in Pryor's brigade the *Examiner* says: "Out of about 1500 men carried into action by Gen. Pryor, 814 were killed and wounded."

Battle at Murfreesboro' Tenn.---Capture of a Michigan Regiment.

NASHVILLE, July 13. Between 3000 and 4000 Georgians, Texans and guerrillas, under Col. Forrest, attacked the 11th Michigan and 3d Minnesota regiments in Murfreesboro' at an early hour this morning. There was desperate fighting, but at three P. M., the Michigan troops had surrendered. The Minnesotians were strongly intrenched and cut the enemy to pieces terribly with Hewett's Kentucky Battery, repulsing them with great slaughter in three charges.

Flags of truce were sent in by Col. Forrest, demanding their surrender. Col. Leslie replied that he could hold his position a week.

The railroad track was torn up, but was replaced. An attack on Nashville is not improbable. Col. Leslie is reported falling back on Nashville. The cannonading was heard repeatedly here.

Later Particulars.

NASHVILLE, July 13. A special despatch to the Associated Press says that Murfreesboro' has been taken by the Confederates, who are mostly Texan Rangers under Col Forrest, but was afterward shelled by our battery (Storm's.) Report says it was the 9th Michigan regiment which was captured. The 3d Minnesota regiment with a battery were holding out at last accounts. Brigadier Generals Duffield and Crittenden of Indiana are prisoners.

There is great excitement in Nashville and an attack is expected. We will give the best fight possible, and if compelled to yield will shell the city. A battery is in position for that emergency.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 13. (Special dispatch to the New York *Herald*) The city is filled with rumors about a fight at Murfreesboro' to day. The most reliable reports confirm the statement about a fight having occurred. The following particulars are given:

About 8 o'clock this morning a large force of rebel cavalry, under command of Col. Forrest, composed principally of two Georgia and one other regular cavalry regiment, drove in our pickets and assaulted the town. The 9th Michigan regiment, Col. Parkhurst, were surrounded and captured. Gen. T. T. Crittenden of Indiana and Gen. Duffield, who had recently arrived to take command of the 23d Brigade, were made prisoners; also, Lieut. Barry, Commissary, and Lieut. C. H. Irwin, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

The 3d Minnesota regiment, Col. Leslie, and Hewitt's Kentucky battery made a gallant resistance. Their bravery is beyond praise. They saved the railroad track and bridges, losing but few men. The rebels destroyed the railroad depot and other property, including the telegraphic office. The town was being shelled by Hewett's battery at last report. At 3 P. M. to-day Forrest was not expected to make an attempt on Nashville, as he will find work enough to attend to before reaching the city. By reliable accounts he has 3000 cavalry, but no artillery or infantry.

☞ On Thursday of week before last, Mr. John Farris, while running a circular saw in Oxford, was struck by a stave which had been caught in the saw and thrown off with great violence. He died in a short time. He was only 23 years of age.

Foreign News.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Eastern from Liverpool 1st and Queenstown 2d. passed Cape Race July 8.

England.

The diplomatic correspondence relative to the St. Pierre is lengthy. Mr. Adams contends the ship and cargo were confiscated and demands their restoration. Lord Russell employs legal argument again.

Mr. Adams closes the correspondence by saying his lordship's argument had not materially changed the nature of the issue, and he has sent the correspondence to Washington.

In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham deplored the continuance of civil strife and its consequences to Europe. He thought it impossible for England to interfere, but expressed the hope that the Americans would see the suicidal character of the struggle, and come to amicable arrangements before they entirely lost the affection and respect of Europe as a nation.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hopewood asked the Government if they intended to take mediatory steps.

Lord Palmeston expressed deep sympathy with the suffering operatives, and eulogized their endurance. He wished it was in the power of the government to take steps for their relief, but interference in American affairs now, would only aggravate matters, and both England and France would be delighted to take mediatory steps, when a fitting opportunity arose.

The operatives of Blackburn had held a meeting to urge mediation in American Affairs, but overwhelming opposition was shown and the government was finally called upon to try and re-establish confidence of the southern planters in President Lincoln's government.

Mr. Peabody was to have a public banquet given him by the Lord Mayor, on being presented with the freedom of the city of London.

The marriage of the Princess Alice. took place on the day the steamer left Liverpool

The Italian Budget passed both Houses of Parliament.

Garibaldi was at Palermo and urged the people to concord.

ONE DAY LATER.

The steamer Norwegian from Liverpool and Londonderry 3d and 4th inst. arrived off Cape Race on the 11th.

England.

The *Times* has an editorial on Independence day and sarcastically points out what should be the tone of American orators under existing circumstances.

The American vessels in Liverpool were duly decked with flags, and the Cunard and other steamers had all their bunting flying on the Fourth of July.

The *Times*, in a leader on American affairs, says four main armies have advanced into the Confederate territory and a half a dozen expeditions have fastened themselves on the coast, yet the South remains unconquered. It is demonstrated that the Federals can only effect their purpose by gigantic armies and an expenditure far more lavish than that of the past twelve months. What becomes of the famous Declaration of Independence and of the theory that Government derives its powers from the consent of the governed? The North now talks of conquest, confiscation and military colonies with all the readiness of an Austrian Commandant. But unless the North can see that the only policy which is agreeable to wisdom or justice is to let the South go peaceably, it must bring evils untold on itself, and on every European people.

The same journal, in an other article on the future supply of cotton, says if all has not been done which should have been done in order to meet the threatened falling off of the supplies of cotton, it is on itself and not upon Government that the manufacturing interest should charge the fault, and from itself and not from Government that the manufacturing interest should look out for a remedy.

Italy.

The Russian Ambassador, bearing the official recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia, had arrived at Turin.

A Portugese envoy had arrived at Turin to ask for the hand of the Princess Maria Pia of Savoy for the King of Portugal.

A new Bourbon conspiracy had been discovered in Naples, and several arrests made.

It is reported that Garabaldi is about to visit Naples.

Spain.

The statement made in the French Chambers by M. Billaunt, with regard to Mexico, had aroused indignation among the friends of Gen. Prim.

Greece.

A general amnesty has been granted for past offences. It is expected that an immediate amnesty will also be declared for persons implicated in the last insurrection.

Russia.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says the criminal attempts of certain military individuals will exercise no influence on the reforms undertaken by the Emperor. He will punish the guilty parties, but those severities should not obstruct the patriotic work of placing the internal organization of the Empire on a footing with its material and moral wants.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* says the complete destitution as regards ready money renders the exportation of grain by agriculturists impossible, and the consequence is that foreign vessels do not come to Odessa. Commerce generally is in a most precarious condition.

LIVERPOOL AS A SLAVE-TRADING PORT. The Liverpool *Mercury* warns the British government that the slave-traders who have been expelled from New York find refuge in Liverpool, and boldly prosecute their atrocious traffic under the shadow of the British flag. The business is shrewdly done. Secret agents in New York fit out a vessel with a cargo for Liverpool, the cargo is discharged at that port, and the vessel is then laid up for a few weeks, while preparations are made for the voyage to Africa. Ostensibly the ship is up for the East Indies, but it is known that her real destination is the slave-market. The old crew is got rid of by harsh treatment on the outward voyage, and a motley collection of foreigners is shipped to take its place. According to this account the slave-traders have actually established their headquarters in Liverpool, and the authorities find it difficult to trace their operations, so secret and sure are they.

A SAD OCCURRENCE. The Ellsworth *American* says that a most painful and distressing occurrence happened in the Bay at the mouth of the Union river, on the 24th ult. Between one or two o'clock in the afternoon, a squall, attended with hail and rain, came up very suddenly, which was so violent as to capsize the schooner Barcelonia, Capt. Holt of Ellsworth, the Captain's wife and child, and the wife of his mate, Sam'l Kitfield of Surry, were drowned in the cabin before they could be rescued. Mrs. Frances DeLaitre, the wife of one of the hands, was rescued through the window of the cabin. Every effort that was possible for men to make, was made to rescue the unfortunate ones; but such obstacles interfered that it was nearly an hour before the bodies were taken from their watery grave.

MURDER CASE IN BANGOR. During last week, the Bangor Police Court had before it a boy-murder case. It appeared from the evidence that three boys, Franklin Smith, Fred Smith, and Edward Reed, went in bathing. While the two former were on shore, little Eddie got out beyond his depth, and the younger of the Smith boys told his brother that Eddie was drowning. Frank went out and tried to save him, but after a few feeble attempts he gave it up and let him drown. Then tying Eddie's clothes in a bundle they tied stones to them and sunk them in the river. Returning home, they told enquiring friends that Eddie went home across the fields. After a full examination the boys were discharged, probably on the ground that there was no evil intent in their action.

SUICIDE. The Lewiston *Journal* states that Miss Ann Briggs, who lived with her brother, R. P. Briggs, Esq., in Auburn, committed suicide Sunday evening by drowning. She left Mr. Briggs' house at about 9 o'clock. Her body was found, Monday morning, drowned in the pond adjoining. Temporary insanity induced by depression of spirits was probably the cause.

☞ The Bath *Sentinel* learns that Oliver Moses, Esq., of Bath President of the Androscoggin Railroad, is building a steamboat to run between Bath and Boston connecting at the former place with an evening train from Lewiston. The cost of the steamer will be about $60,000, and she will be ready to commence her trips by the first of September.

☞ During the celebration of the Fourth, at Monroe, a gun from which a salute was being fired, exploded prematurely, blowing off the left arm of Ezra Mason, a young man of 18. Joseph Mason was also injured, losing a portion of one of his hands. The accident was caused by rapid and careless firing.—*Belfast Journal.*

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$5 50 to	8 00	Clear Salt Pork,	9 00 to	10 00
Corn Meal,	75 to	80	Mutton,	6 to	10
Rye Meal,	1 00 to	0 00	Turkeys,	10 to	12
Wheat,	1 62 to	2 00	Chickens,	10 to	12
Rye,	80 to	85	Geese,	7 to	10
Corn,	65 to	68	Clover seed,	10 to	15
Beans,	2 50 to	3 00	Herdsgrass,	2 25 to	2 35
Oats,	40 to	43	Red Top,	75 to	80
Potatoes,	25 to	35	Hay,	8 00 to	10 00
Dried Apples,	6 to	8	Lime	70 to	75
Cooking "	40 to	50	Fleece Wool,	40 to	50
Winter "	67 to	100	Pulled Wool,	40 to	50
Butter	14 to	15	Sheep Skins,	75 to	100
Cheese,	8 to	10	Hides,	5½ to	6
Eggs,	10 to	12	Calf Skins,	10 to	11
Lard,	12 to	15	Lamb Skins,	40 to	60
Round Hog,	$6 00 to	7 00			

BRIGHTON MARKET---July 10.

At market, 1000 Beeves, 190 Stores, 1300 Sheep and Lambs and 500 Swine.

PRICES---*Market Beef*---Extra $6,75; first quality $6,50; second do., $6,00; third do. $5,50.

Working Oxen---None.

Milch Cows---$45 @ $49; common $19 @ $20.

Veal Calves---$3 @ $5,00.

Yearlings---None; two years old, none; three years old $22 @ $23.

Hides---6 @ 6½c. *Calf Skins* 8 @ 9c. ℔ lb.

Tallow---Sales at 6½c @ 6½c ℔ lb.

Pelts---50 @ 75 cts.

Sheep and Lambs---$2.00 @ $2.50; extra 4.00, @ 4 50.

Swine---Stores wholesale 3½ @ 4 c.; retail 4 @ 5c.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight, agreed on by the parties, varying from 2S to 34 ℔ cent.

Remarks---Market for beef opened at a decline of 25c ℔ 100 lbs. A few pairs sold as high as $7 ℔ 100 lbs. Sheep and lambs sell about the same as last week. Swine same.

BOSTON MARKET....July 12.

FLOUR---We quote common brands Western at $4 75; fancy brands $5 50; extras $5 25 @ $5 75; and superior at $5 62½ including choice brands of St. Louis. Southern Flour is quiet, with no sales to notice.

CORN---Western mixed, 62 @ 64c, per bushel.

OATS---Western and Canada, 45 @ 49c ℔ bushel.

RYE---S3c ℔ bushel.

HAY---Sales of Eastern at $15.

NEW YORK MARKET.....July 14.

FLOUR---State and Western continues active but no decided change in price. Superfine State $4.50 a $4.65; extra do. $4.95 a 5.10; round hoop Ohio $5,10 a $5.20; super Western $4,40 a $4.65; Southern unchanged---mixed to good $5 00 a $5,75; fancy and extra $5,55 a $6,75; Canada favors buyers---extra $4,95 a $6.25.

Wheat opened firmer and 1 a 2 cents better---Chicago spring $1 01; Milwaukie club $1 @ $1 03; red winter western $1 20 @ $1 25. Canada club 90c @ $1 03.

Corn 1 a 2c lower---mixed western 50c @ 52c.

Special Notices.

The U. S. Pension Office has been removed from Portland to Augusta. All communications addressed to C. F. POTTER, Esq., the U. S. Pension Agent, will meet with a prompt reply.

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Depot, No. 136 William street, New York.

No. 1---CURES FEVER, Congestion, and Inflammation.	19---CURES CATARRH, Acute or Chronic, Dry or flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza.
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3---CURES COLIC Teething, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants.	22---CURES EAR DISCHARGES, Noise in the head, Imperial Hearing.
4---CURES DIARRHŒA.	23---CURES SCROFULA, Enlarged Glands and Tumors.
7---CURES COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness.	24---CURES GENERAL DEBILITY.
8---CURES NERVOUS Affections	27---CURES URINARY DISEASES.
9---CURES HEADACHE.	28---CURES SEMINAL EMISSIONS, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility.
10---CURES Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity, and Weak Stomach.	30---CURES URINARY INCONTINENCE, Wetting the bed.
11---CURES SUPPRESSED MENSES	34---CURES BILLIOUSNESS, as Want of Appetite, Lowness of spirits, Jaundice, Constipation, and Liver Complaints.
12---CURES LEUCORRHŒA, or Whites.	38---CURES CHRONIC COUGHS.
13---CURES CROUP.	
14---CURES SALT RHEUM.	
15---CURES RHEUMATISM.	
17---CURES PILES, Internal or External.	
18---CURES OPHTHALMIA, weak or Inflamed Eyes, or Eyelids.	

The Boxes are neatly put up, and contain about sixty large Medicated Sugar Pills, with full directions for taking, accompanying them, price 25 cents, or five boxes for $1. Vial Cases, which are of Morocco, contain 15, 20, 30, or 40 Vials---prices, $4, $5, $7, $9

The Symptoms of Disease, and Method of Treatment, are given in a Manual accompanying the Medicine, or which will be furnished *free* on application.

☞ Address all orders to PHILIP LEE, 136 William street, New York, inclosing the price, in bank-note or postage stamps, and the Curatives will be sent to any part of the country, *free* of charge. Or they can be had of F. W. KINSMAN, Augusta, Agent, at the above prices. 1y1

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It will cure Neuralgia pains in 15 minutes.
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It is the best medicine for coughs and colds and pains in the stomach ever invented---cures Dyspepsia and strengthens the whole system. It is recommended by some of the members of the Legislature in Augusta, and many of the M. D.s throughout the country.
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NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford,
Kings county, N. Y.
1y13

☞ If you love *pure, delicious Honey*, don't fail to read the advertisement in another column, headed Honey! Honey!

Married.

In Augusta, July 13th, by Wm. Gaslin, Jr., Esq., Edmond W. Geichell of Augusta, to Julia A. Marshall of Searsport.

In Belgrade, by Rev. A. S. Lodd, Thomas S. Golder of Belgrade, to Jane C. Pray of Rome.

In East Vassalboro', by Rev. L. Wentworth, Nathaniel D. Webb of Unity, to Lizzie M. Tarbell of Benton; July 15th, Otis D. Davis to Lauredia A. Brenner, both of Winslow.

In Windsor, July 14th, by T. C. Davis, Esq., George F. Johnson to Mary Fletcher.

In Litchfield, July 6th, by Rev. A. Barrows, John A. Shea of Northampton, N. H., to Aurilla H. Barrows of L.

In Stetson, Zachariah P. Wing of Stetson, to Harriet E. Stackpole of Levant.

In Skowhegan, S. L. Toby to Mary A. French, both of Norridgewock.

In Kennebunk, Capt. Horatio Moody to Mary G. Wise.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Moses Plummer of Bowdoinham, to Mrs. Mercy S. Mason, of Kittery.

In Columbia, Isaac N. Allen to Mary C. Conley.

In Jonesboro,' Sylvester M. Smith to Cynthia Andrews.

Died.

In Augusta, June 27th, George R. P., son of Charles and Betsey Potter, aged 7 years 5 months.

In Carthage, June 24, Georgiana Chadwick, aged 9 years.

In Weld, June 17th, Adeliza H., aged 8 years 5 month; July 4th, Isidore E., aged 10 years 11 months, daughters of James and Emily Brown; July 9th, Isaac C., only son of Isaac and Sarah W. Frost, aged 24 years 7 months.

In Vassalboro', June 12th, Otis Fairfield, aged 58 years.

In Belgrade, July 8th, Mary E., daughter of Jacob and Hannah Clough, aged 16 years 6 months.

In Westbrook, Nathaniel Thomes, aged 66 years 7 months.

In Bridgton, Artemas Brigham, aged 83 years.

In Dixmont, Drusilla A., wife of William C. Stevens, aged 39 years.

In Newport, Benjamin Shaw, Esq., aged 67 years.

In Salisbury, Mass., Duranda, wife of Wm. Page, formerly of Hallowell, aged 26 years

In Lyman, June W., wife of Frank W. Gould, aged 21 years.

In Cutler, Ruth, wife of Levi Chase, aged 72 years

OAK GROVE SEMINARY.

THE FALL TERM will open on the 26th of the Eighth month, and continue twelve weeks.

AUGUSTINE JONES, A. B. Principal.
R. S. GRANT, A. B., Associate.
PHEBE A. R. BAILEY, Teacher of Painting, Drawing, &c.

Such other assistance will be employed as the wants of the Institution may require.

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Faithful attention is given to those branches of study which lie at the basis of an English and Classical education, to fit students for any class in College, and to qualify them for them for the active pursuits of life. Thorough instruction will also be given in French and German.

The government is mild and parental, but is administered with firmness and without partiality, its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Students persisting in violations of morality and good order, or incurably inobedient, will be promptly dismissed.

Application, stating age, attainments and moral character of the applicants, may be made to
JAMES VAN BLARCOM, Vassalboro', Me.
Vassalboro', 15th, 7th month, 1862. 6*31

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Upon receipt of 25 cent (in silver or postage stamps.) I will send a Receipe for making artificial honey, that can hardly be told from that made by bees. It can be manufactured by any one, and the articles, six in number, easily obtained, all of which are healthy and good. This is not the old artificial honey recipe, but something new, and far superior to it as every one will testify upon trying it. It will be worth twice the cost to use in any family.

Any one can make money by manufacturing it to sell. I have put the price of the recipe low, so every one can avail themselves of this excellent and cheap article. This is no humbug advertisement. Try it. Address
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Full particulars *free to everybody* who will address
6m27* G. G. BERRY, North Strafford, N. H.

CHAS. F. POTTER,
UNITED STATES AGENT
For the payment of
GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE.
41 OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, July 4th, 1862.

To the People of Maine:

An additional number of troops is required by the exigency of the public service, and if raised immediately, it is believed by those who have the best means of knowledge, that the war will be brought to a speedy and glorious issue. Of this number the President of the United States desires and expects that Maine should furnish her proportion or quota.

Our gallant and patriotic State has done her whole duty in the past, and she will not falter nor fail in the present nor in the future.

That her material interests may be protected and advanced; that tranquility and peace may be restored throughout the land; that the Constitution and the Union which have been to us all, the source of unmeasured blessings, may be preserved; that Liberty, of which they were the inspiration and are the sacred guardians, may be saved, and that the light of our great example may shine brighter, to guide, to cheer and to bless the nations:---To aid in all these, I invoke of the people of this State a prompt and hearty response to the new demand upon their patriotism; and may they all unite in the work that is before them, each laboring in his own sphere, doing what he can by his example, influence and sympathy---proffering his treasure, his time, his strength, his heart, and his highest hopes to the cause of his country!

General orders will be issued immediately, giving authority for raising new Regiments of Infantry and for calling into actual service a portion of the ununiformed Militia of the State.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

HEAD QUARTERS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Augusta, July 5th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 16.

In pursuance of requisition and authority from the President of the United States, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief orders and directs---

I. That two additional Volunteer Regiments of Infantry for the service of the Government, be raised and organized forthwith. The Seventeenth will rendezvous at Portland, the Eighteenth at Bangor. The exigency of the occasion is such, that the utmost expedition and vigilance is required.

II. Whereas, the uniformed Militia of this State, constituted as provided by chapter ten of the Revised Statutes and subsequent acts, is subject to active duty "in case of insurrection, war, invasion, or to prevent invasion, or to be mustered into the service of the United States upon a requisition made upon the Governor and Commander-in-Chief by the President of the United States, by virtue of the constitution and acts of Congress," and that the exigency having arisen, when the Governor and Commander-in-Chief is authorized and required to call the said uniformed Militia, or a portion thereof into actual service, It is ORDERED, That the Major General of each Division in this State take measures forthwith for the organization of the organization of all the companies of Infantry from the enrolled, ununiformed Militia of his command, by the issue of orders forthwith, to the Orderly sergeants of such companies to call out their companies without delay, for the choice of officers, and returns of the same be made to the Adjutant General forthwith. After the receipt of such returns, orders will be promulgated for the organization of two regiments of Militia in each division, to be formed and constituted from said companies by detachment or detail. It is expected that this duty of calling out companies and electing officers thereof will be performed in the shortest possible time after the receipt of this order.

III. All the members of the ununiformed Militia will be relieved from service under this order upon enlisting in either of the Regiments of Maine Volunteers, already in the field, or now being raised for the service of the United States, in which case each will receive a premium of two dollars, one month's advance pay, and a Bounty of twenty-five dollars in advance. To those who join a Regiment already in the field, the advance pay and Bounty will be made to each upon his master individually into the service. If he joins a new Regiment, he will receive his advance pay upon the muster of his company into the service, and his advance Bounty upon the mustering in of his Regiment, making the total amount which he will have received upon the mustering in of his Regiment, forty dollars. In addition to the foregoing, at the expiration of his term of his enlistment, or upon his honorable discharge from service he will receive a further cash Bounty of seventy-five dollars, which, in the event of his death, is payable to his family.

Recruiting agents will receive authority in writing from the Adjutant General and such other persons as may hereafter be designated.

BY ORDER OF THE COM

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Poetry.

DAY BY DAY!

BY MRS. NEWTON CROSLAND.

Look at the oak from an acorn sprung,
The oak whose bole is of Titan girth—
The song-birds nestle its boughs among,
And there have the future singers birth!
But a knell is rung with its sure decree—
When the hour-glass shivers the sands are split—
Of the wood of the hewn and sapless tree
A rider of crested waves is built:
And there seems to be sung, as the ship glides on,
"This is what Day by Day has done!"

The glacier, loos'd from the Ice King's hand,
Moves on with a solemn march and slow,
To a tune that the beating stars command
Shall murmur for ages across the snow;
But the wind finds a harp at last to play,
And sounds a march that has greater speed,
Till the glacier weeping itself away,
Is ready a Rhine or a Rhone to feed.
But this is the tune as the winds soughs on,
"See you what Day by Day has done!"

A babe at the font; then a gleesome child;
And a bride half veiled by her amber hair;
A matron wise, and a mother mild;
A grandam bent by many a care;
And the shining hair, grown gray and scant,
Is folded away from touch and sight—
On the form of age do the sunbeams slant,
But the inner heaven brings "evening light!"
And ever the while a lesson runs on,
"This is what Day by Day has done!"

Two hearts that are joined in Love's Eden here,
Thinking leaves ne'er fall, nor chill can come,
And see not the serpent of change is near,
To sting by turns—and by turns to numb:
But at last the hiss is heard, and now
The dreadful crest of the snake appears,
And they fall apart with a broken vow
Whose chasm cannot be filled by tears.
This picture affrights—we its legend shun—
"See you what Day by Day has done!"

Yes, Time can be cruel with his right hand,
But his left has a precious balm concealed—
It will open wide at the One command,
And the priceless treasure be all revealed:
And perchance when Time shall be overthrown,
When the olden things shall have passed away,
Our souls to a larger wisdom grown
Shall measure the worth of a single Day—
With awe at the scheme which is here begun,
And joy at what Day by Day has done!

Our Story-Teller.

THE STORY OF MARTIN GUERRE.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF IDENTIFICATION.

Martin Guerre, a native of Biscay, was married in the month of January, 1839, to Bertrande de Rols, with whom he had lived for many succeeding years at the village of Artigues, in the diocese of Rieux, in Upper Languedoc. The condition of Martin Guerre was that of a small farmer, and the property possessed by him and his wife was very considerable for people of their rank in life. Married at a very early age, they were not blessed with children until the tenth year of their union, when a son was born, to whom was given the name of Sanxi Guerre. Shortly after this event, Martin Guerre had the misfortune to quarrel with his wife's father or uncle, and in consequence took the resolution of leaving Artigues for a time. He seemed to have found a wandering life agreeable to his disposition, as he never showed himself again for many long years, nor were any tidings of him received all the while by his family.

This unjustifiable conduct of a husband and father led to strange consequences. Upward of eight years after Martin Guerre's absence, a man presented himself at Artigues, declared himself to be Martin Guerre, and was at once recognized as such by the *four sisters* of the absentee, by his *uncle*, by the *parents and relatives* of his wife, and by the *wife* herself. Not the slightest suspicion of imposture was entertained by any one, as the self-named Martin Guerre was found perfectly acquainted with a thousand little matters, both domestic and otherwise, which none, it seemed, but the original actor in them could possibly have known. The marks and scars, also, which had characterised Martin Guerre's countenance and person were all apparent in his representative. Accordingly, the latter was received with joy by the wife and all her connections, and assumed the place which he was supposed to have vacated eight years before. Bertrande de Rols or (Guerre) had in times past shown the strongest attachment to her husband, and her conduct in his absence was irreproachable. She now lived for three years in perfect concord and happiness with him who personated her husband, and bore two children to him, only one of whom survived for any length of time.

This state of tranquility first received a check through an accidental discovery made by Pierre Guerre, the uncle of Martin. A stranger, passing through Artigues, expressed the utmost surprise on hearing it said that Martin Guerre was living with his wife and family, and unhesitatingly declared that there must be imposture in the case, as he himself had recently seen Martin Guerre in Flanders, and had been told by him that he had a wife and child in Languedoc, but did not intend to return home till a certain relation was dead. The stranger moreover stated, that the real Martin Guerre had lost a leg at the battle of St. Laurent, before St. Quentin. The traveller's statement was heard by Pierre Guerre, and appeared to him so clear and distinct, that he began to entertain suspicions, that speedily spread from him to the relatives of Martin's wife. A number of little circumstances all tending to strengthen the notion of imposture, were now gradually noticed by the uncle and friends, and at length they finally became so assured of the justice of their fears as to adopt the resolution of publicly publishing the villain who had so grossly deceived them. But they found very great difficulty in persuading the wife of Martin Guerre that the man with whom she had lived peacefully for three years was not her true husband. At length, however, the poor woman was brought to something like a conviction of the sad truth, and was induced to take steps for prosecuting the actor in this strange deception, who was taken into custody to await his trial.

On a day appointed, the prisoner was brought into court, where the chief criminal judge of Rieux sat as president, and where an immense crowd of people had assembled to watch the issue of the case which had already excited the deepest interest. Numerous witnesses were present to support the one or the other side. Out of nearly one hundred and fifty persons examined, between thirty and forty gave evidence in favor of the accused, deposing that they believed him to be the real Martin Guerre, and referring to many circumstantial proofs in support of their belief. On the other hand, a still greater body of witnesses declared their impression that the prisoner was *not* Martin Guerre. Who the panel *really* was, was annouced by various of these witnesses, but in particular by Corbon Barreau, who recognized the accused as his nephew, by name *Arnaud du Tilh*, a native of Sagias, in Languedoc. The old man, Corbon Barreau, while acknowledging his nephew, wept for the disgrace he had brought on the family. While such testimonies were given by the witnesses for and against the prisoner, there was a third body of witnesses, more numerous than either of the others, who declared that the resemblance to Martin Guerre puzzled them so much as to render them totally unable to tell whether the accused was that individual or not.

Much weight, comparatively, was of course laid on the evidence given by the relatives of Martin Guerre. Strange to say, these relatives were as much at variance as others. His four sisters unhesitatingly and unequivocally declared their belief that the prisoner was their brother, and none else, and by this opinion they held to the last. The uncle of Martin, again, and the wife's relations maintained the opposite side of the question. As for the wife, whether from weakness or distress of mind, her evidence was not productive of much light in the matter. What she did say weighed in the prisoner's favor, as, on being tested afterward, it was found that he knew all the little secrets of her wedded life as well as she herself did. He told of private occurrences of old date, that tallied in every point with her private revelations on examination. When the prisoner himself was asked to speak in his defence, he entered without the slightest embarrassment on a long narration calculated to prove his claims to the character he had assumed. He began with ascribing avaricious motives to Pierre Guerre, as the cause of that person's animosity. He then related every particular step of his career, from his birth to his departure from home; and those who best knew Martin Guerre declared that all the incidents related had occurred to him to their certain knowledge. The prisoner described his marriage with particular minuteness, mentioning the name and even the dress of every important individual then and there present, as well as many other minute points connected with the ceremony. Notwithstanding these striking statements of the prisoner, notwithstanding the doubts of the witnesses, the criminal judge of Rieux conceived the charge *proven*, and pronounced the prisoner guilty.

But this only led to new investigations. The prisoner appealed to the parliament of Toulouse, and by its order inquiries were entered upon of a still more searching kind than formerly. To show how great were the difficulties in which this case was involved, it is only necessary to state a few of the facts that came out on both sides. Against the prisoner, it was averred that Martin Guerre was a taller man, and darker in hue; and that he had slender limbs, stooping shoulders, and a hanging under lip, whereas the prisoner had stout limbs, an upright person, and no particular mark upon his lips. The shoemaker who had made shoes for the true Martin Guerre, also declared that the feet of the latter were of the twelfth size, while the accused person's were of the ninth. Martin Guerre, it was also proved, was also skilled in wrestling and other sports, at which the prisoner could do nothing. Moreover, Martin Guerre, being a Biscayman, was thoroughly acquainted with the Biscayman tongue, of which the other knew only a word or two. These are specimens of the proofs against the prisoner. The opposite evidence seems almost equally strong, and this may be said of the personal resemblances in particular. A cicatrix above the right eye, the mark of an ulcer on the face, a drop of extravasted blood on the left eye, two peculiar teeth, a split nail on one of the fore-fingers, three warts on the right hand, and one on the little finger—all of these marks were on Martin Guerre, and all of them on the accused. Other witnesses in the prisoner's favor deposed to his having alluded to circumstances which had passed privately between them and Martin Guerre, ten, twelve and fifteen years before. Above all, the bridesmaids of Bertrande de Rols declared that the prisoner had minutely described incidents which proved him to be no other than the man who was bridegroom on that occasion.

Such were among the difficulties surrounding this question. The confident bearing of the accused added to the general perplexity, as he on every occasion assumed the part of an injured and persecuted man. He even made a solemn public appeal to the wife of Martin Guerre, declaring that, as she believed in his indenity or otherwise, he was willing to be held guilty or innocent. But the wife would not take an oath on either side, although she said that, under the circumstances, she could trust in nothing that *he* (the prisoner) could say.

Things were in this state of incertitude, when the *real Martin Guerre*, who had been fruitlessly sought for, appeared suddenly on the field, "as if (says Gayot de Pitival, in the Causes Celebres) he had dropped from the skies." The judges ordered him into confinement before he had seen his relations or any one who was concerned in the cause. Martin Guerre, as had been stated by the traveler, was without one of his limbs, and had a wooden substitute. When privately interrogated upon some known facts in Martin Guerre's life, he answered freely and correctly, but did not give so many proofs of his indentity as the prisoner had done under the like examination. Arnaud du Tilh and the lame Martin Guerre were then confronted with one another. Each treated the other as an imposter; but the first-mentioned of the two displayed far most confidence, and scornfully declared that he would consent to be hanged if he did not prove the whole to be a machination of Pierre Guerre, and the man with the wooden leg to be but a creature of his. The latter seemed to lose his presence of mind at the sight of the other's consummate boldness and effrontery. The judges were yet quite at a loss, but they resolved upon assembling all the relations of Martin Guerre, and all the principal witnesses in the case with a view of leaving it to their decision on beholding both parties together.

Accordingly all the summoned parties made their appearance at an appointed day. The eldest of the four sisters so often mentioned was first to enter the court, where the rival Martins already were, and her testimony was decisive. It will be remembered that she and her sisters were the most influential witnesses in favor of the imposter. Now, however, when her eyes fell on the lame man, she sprang to him and embraced him with tears, exclaiming to the judges, "*Behold my brother, Martin Guerre!* I confess the error into which this abominable traitor," pointing to du Tilh, "has led me, and in which he has kept me for so long a time, as well as others." Martin Guerre mingled his tears with those of his sister, as he received and returned her embraces. The other sisters also recognised their brother at once, as did all the witnesses, in short, who had been most obstinate in favor of Arnaud du Tilh. As usually happens in cases of the closest resemblance of person, the confronting of the parties at once dispelled the illusion which had memory to depend on. After other recognitions, Bertrande de Rols, the wife was called into court. No sooner had she cast her eye timidly on the lame stranger, than the spell was at once broken in her case also. She became strongly agitated, trembling like an aspen leaf, and weeping abundantly. Then she ran to embrace her husband's feet, and besought his pardon for the fault which the artifices of a wretch had led her to commit. She entreated him to remember that his four sisters had been deceived also, and reminded him that her very love for him had its influence in causing her to be misled. She declared that such was her grief and shame when the imposter was discovered, that she prayed for death, and, but for the commands of God, would herself have put an end to her days. "The touching air (says Gayot de Pitival) with which Bertrande de Rols spoke, her tears, and her beauty, which was still great, the expression of agony spread over her visage, pleaded eloquently for her." But her husband, who had appeared so sensible to the tokens of affection coming from his sisters, appeared insensible to those of his wife. He told her that *she* ought to have known her real husband from all others, although the whole world had been deceived; and he had the cruelty further to say to her, that he looked upon her as the cause of all the disgrace and wretchedness resulting from this affair. The judge checked Martin Guerre for this conduct to his wife, which came with an ill grace from the lips of a man who had deserted his family for so many years, and who was the true cause of all the mischief, by thus leaving them at the mercy of the designer. Moreover, had not Martin Guerre made revelations to the imposter Arnaud du Tilh, respecting his family affairs, his wife never could have been deceived as she had been. Such considerations, nevertheless, could not overcome the angry feelings of Martin Guerre, when he met his wife in court. But as we firmly believe in the wife's innocence, from an attentive consideration of all the minutiæ of the case, we have pleasure in recording that the last words of the original narrative on this point are, "Time only caused Martin to change his sentiments." The court of Toulouse, also, took into consideration the question whether Bertrande de Rols was or was not an accomplice of Arnaud du Tilh, and decided unanimously in favor of her innocence.

The communications of Martin Guerre to Arnaud du Tilh having been alluded to as the chief source of the latter's ability to accomplish his imposture. Du Tilh spent two years in the other's company in the military service, and was his intimate friend and confidant. On returning from the wars alone, he was mistaken for Martin Guerre by several acquaintances of that person, and this first suggested to him the idea of establishing himself comfortably in life by personating Martin Guerre, and becoming master of his property. Before attempting this, however, he secretly made himself acquainted with every possible particular, relative to the family and history of the man whose name he was about to assume. This step over, he boldly presented himself, and the issue was as we have seen. All these things Arnaud du Tilh confessed, after being sentenced to death for his crime. Previous to execution, he was doomed to walk through the streets of Artigues with his head and feet bare, a halter round his neck, and a lighted torch in his hand. As he performed this part of his sentence, having lately become penitent, he sought pardon of Martin Guerre and his wife, the persons whom he had most injured. In front of their house he was hanged—a retributive compliment of the law which they would most probably have been willing to dispense with. September, 1560, was the date of this execution.—*Causes Celebres.*

TOO FRESH A TRACK.

"Previous to the breaking out of hostilities at Charleston," a Wisconsin correspondent writes, "we had in our county three companies of United States militia, fully armed and equipped. Upon receiving the requisition of President Lincoln for volunteer troops, the Governor called upon these companies to join the regiment, whereupon they very promptly and unanimously surrendered their arms and equipments back to the State, as did also the officers their commissions. Among them was Capt Jahns, who had figured largely in time of peace as Chairman of the Military Committee in the Legislature of the State, and of the other ways had for eight and ten years been laboring to establish for himself a military reputation. Soon after his resigning his commission he was met by Colonel Teall, who very coolly inquired of him "if the track was getting too fresh?" The captain not understanding what was meant, the colonel told him his military career reminded him of a California hunter, who started out with his gun in the morning upon the track of a *grizzly*, and pursued it hard all day. When it became evident he had nearly overtaken his game, he turned aside into a miner's shanty very much excited. The miner inquired what was the matter, as he looked agitated and alarmed. The hunter replied that he had been pursuing a *grizzly all day*, but the *track was getting too fresh*, and he didn't think it safe to follow it any further!"

RED, WHITE AND BLUE. The red cheeks, the white teeth, and the blue eyes of a lovely girl are as good a flag as a young soldier, in the battle of life, need fight under.

Family Fireside Talk.

BIRDS.

Birds are singing round my window,
Songs the sweetest ever heard,
And I hang my cage there daily,
But I never catch a bird!

So with thoughts my brain is peopled,
And they flit there all day long,
But they will not fold their pinions
In the little cage of song.

A FUNERAL AMONG SLAVES.

[From "Among the Pines," in *The Continental Monthly* for June. The scene of the story is a plantation in the Northern part of South Carolina, where Mr. EDMUND KIRKE, who tells the story, was a guest.]

The conversation, at dinner, rambled over a wide range of subjects, and was carried on mainly by the Colonel and myself; but toward the close of the meal the lady said to me:

"Mr. K——, Sam and young Junius are to be buried this evening. If you have never seen a negro funeral, perhaps you'd like to attend."

"I will be happy to accompany you, madam, if you go," I replied.

"Thank you," said the lady.

"Pshaw! Alice, you'll not go into the woods on so cold a night as this!"

"Yes, I think I ought to. Our people will expect me."

* * * * * * * * * * *

It was about an hour after nightfall when we took our way to the burial-ground. The moon had risen, but the clouds, which gathered when the sun went down, covered its face, and were fast spreading their thick, black shadows over the little collection of negro-houses. Near two newmade graves were gathered some two hundred men and women, as dark as the night that was setting around them. As we entered the circle the old preacher pointed to the seats reserved for us, and the sable crowd fell back a few paces, as if, even in the presence of death, they did not forget the difference between their race and ours.

Scattered here and there among the trees, torches of lightwood threw a wild and fitful light over the little cluster of graves, and revealed the long, straight boxes of rough pine that held the remains of the two negroes, and lit up the score of russet mounds beneath which slept the dusky kinsmen who had gone before them.

The simple head-boards that marked these humble graves chronicled no bad biography or senseless rhyme, and told no false tales of lives that had better not have been, but "SAM, AGE 22;" "POMPEY;" "JAKE'S ELIZA;" "AUNT SUE;" "AUNT LUCY'S TOM;" "JOE;" and other like inscriptions, scratched in rough characters on those unplaned boards, were all the records there. The rude tenants had passed away and "left no sign;" their birth, their age, their deeds, were alike unknown—unknown, but not forgotten; for are they not written in the book of HIS remembrance—and when He counteth up his jewels, may not some of them be there?

The queer, grotesque dress, and sad, earnest looks of the black group; the red, fitful glare of the blazing pine, and the white faces of the tapped trees, gleaming through the gloom like so many sheeted ghosts gathered to some death-carnival, made up a strange, wild scene—the strangest and wildest I had ever witnessed.

The covers of the rude coffins were not yet nailed down, and when we arrived, the blacks were one by one passing before them, taking a last look at the faces of the dead. Soon, Junius, bolding his weeping wife by the hand, approached the smaller of the two boxes, which held all that was left of their first-born. The mother kneeling by its side, kissed again and again the cold shrunken lips, and sobbed as if her heart would break; while the strong frame of the father shook convulsively, as, choking down the great sorrow which welled up in his throat, he turned away from his boy forever. As he did so, old Pompey said:

"Don't grebe, June, he'm whar de wicked cease from trubbling, and whar de weary am at rest."

"I knows it; I knows it, Uncle. I knows de Lord am bery good to take 'im 'way; but why did he take de young chile, and leab de old man har?"

"De little sapling dat grow in de shade may die while it'm young; de great tree dat grow in de sun must lib till de ax cut him down."

These words were the one drop wanting to make the great grief which was swelling in the negro's heart overflow. Giving one low, wild cry, he folded his wife in his arms, and burst into a paroxysm of tears.

"Come now, my chil'ren" said the old preacher, kneeling down, "let us pray."

The whole assemblage then knelt on the cold ground, while the old man prayed; and a more sincere, heart-touching prayer never went up from human lips to that God "who hath made of one blood all nations that dwell on the face of the earth." Though clothed in rags, and in feeble old age, a slave, at the mercy of a cruel task-master, that old man was richer far than his master. His simple faith, which looked through the darkness surrounding him into the clear and radiant light of the unseen land, was of far more worth than all the wealth and glory of this world. I know not why it was, but as I looked at him in the dim, red light which fell on his upturned face, and cast a strange halo around his bent form, I thought of Stephen, as he gazed upward and saw heaven open, and "the Son of Man seated at the right hand of the throne of God."

Rising from his knees, the old preacher turned slowly to the black mass that encircled him, and said:

"My dear bredderin and sisters, de Lord say dat 'de dust shill return to de earth as it war, and de spirit to Him who gabe it,' and now, 'cordin' to dat text, my friends, we'm gwine to put dis dust (pointing to the two coffins) in de groun' whar it cum from, and whar it shill lay till de blessed Lord blow de great trumpet on de resurrection mornin'. De spirits of our brudders har de Lord hab already took to hisself. 'Our brudders,' I say, my chil'ren, 'case ebery one dat de Lord hab made am brudders to you and to me, whedder dey'm bad or good, white or brack.

"Dis young chile, who hab gone 'way and leff his pore fader and mudder sufferin' all ober wid grief, *he* hab gone to de Lord, *shore*. He neber did no wrong; he allers 'beyed his massa, and he neber said no hard word, nor found no fault, not eben w'n de cruel, bad oberseer put de load so hebby on him dat it kill him. Yes, my bredderin and sisters, *he* hab gone to de Lord; gone whar dey don't work in de swamps; whar de little chil'ren don't tote de big shingles fru de water up to dar knees. No swamps am dar; no shingles am cut dar; dey don't need 'em, 'case dar hous'n haint builded wid hands, for dey'm all built by de Lord, and gib'n to de good niggers, ready-made, and for nuffin'. De Lord don't say, like as our massa do, 'Pomp, dar's de logs and de shingles' (dey'm allers pore shingles, de kine dat woant sell; but he say, '*dey'm* good 'nuff for niggers, ef de roof do leak.') De Lord don't say: 'Now, Pomp, you go to work and build you' own house; but mine dat you does you task all de time, jess de same!' But de Lord—de bressed Lord—He say, we'n we goes up dar, 'Dar, Pomp, dar's de house dat I'se been a buildin' for you eber sence 'de foundation ob de worle.' It'm done now, and you kin cum in; your room am jess ready, and ole Sal and de chil'ren dat I tuk 'way from you eber so long ago, and dat you mourned ober and cried eber as ef you'd neber see dem agin, *dar de am, all on 'em a waiting for you.* Dey'm been fixin' up de house 'spressly for you all dese long years, and dey'be got it all nice and comfible now.' Yas, my frends, glory be to Him, dat's what our Heabenly massa say, and who ob you wouldn't hab sich a massa as dat? a massa dat don't set you no hard tasks, and dat gibs you 'nuff to eat, and time to rest and to sing and to play. A massa dat doan't keep no Yankee oberseer to foller you 'bout wid de big free-lashed whip; but dat leads you hisself round to de green pastures and de still waters; and we'n you'm a-faint and a-tired, and can't go no furder, dat takes you up in his arms, and carries you in his bosom. What pore darkey am dar dat wudn't hab sich a massa? What one ob us, eben ef we had to work so hard as we does now, wudn't tink hisself de happiest nigger in de hull worle, ef he could hab sich hous'n to lib in as dem? dem hous'n 'not made wid hands, eternal in de heabens!"

"But glory, glory to de Lord! my chil'ren, wese all got dat massa, ef we only knewed it, and he'm buildin' dem hous'n up dar, now, for ebery one ob us dat am tryin to be good and to lub one anoder. *For ebery one of us*, I say, and we kin all git de fine hous'n ef we try.

"Recolember, too, my brudders, dat our great Massa am rich, bery rich, and He kin do all he promises. He won't say, we'en wese worked ober time to git some little ting to comfort de sick chile, 'I knows, Pomp, you'se done de work, and I did 'gree to gib you de pay; but de fact am, Pomp, de frost hab come so sudden dis yar, dat I'se loss de hull ob de sebenth dippin,' and I'se pore, so pore, de chile must go without dis time.' No, no, brudders, de bressed Lord He neber talk so. He neber break, 'case de sebenf'h dip am shet off, or 'case de price of turpentine gwo down at de Norf. He neber sell his niggers down Souf, 'case he lose his money on de hoss-race. No my chil'ren, our Heabenly Massa am rich, RICH, I say. He own all dis worle, and all de oder worles dat am shinin' up dar in de sky. He own dem all; but he tink more ob one ob you, more ob one ob you—pore, ignorant brack folks dat you am—dan ob all dem great worles! Who wouldn't belong to sich a Mussa as dat? Who wouldn't be his nigger—not his slave—He don't hab no slaves—but his chile; and 'ef his chile, den his heir, de heir ob God, and de joint heir wid Christ.' O my chil'ren! tink of that! de heir ob de Lord ob all de earth and all de sky! What white man kin be more'n dat?

"Don't none ob you say you'm too wicked to be His chile; 'case you an't. He lubs de wicked ones de best, 'case dey need his lub de most. Yas, my brudders, eben de wickedest, ef dey's only sorry, and turn roun' and leab off dar bad ways, he lub de bery best ob all, 'case he'm all lub and pity.

"Sam, har, my chil'ren, war wicked, but don't *we* pity him; don't *we* tink he had a hard time, and don't we tink de bad oberseer, who'm layin' dar in the house jess ready to gwo and answer for it—don't we tink he gabe Sam bery great probincation?"

"Dat's so," said a dozen of the auditors.

"Den don't you 'spose dat de blessed Lord know all dat, and dat He pity Sam too? If we pore sinners feel sorry for him, an't de Lord's heart bigger'n our'n, and an't he more sorry for him? Don't you tink dat ef He lub and pity de bery worst whites, dat He lub and pity pore Sam, who warn't so bery bad, arter all? Don't you tink He'll gib Sam a house? Pr'aps 'twon't be one ob de fine hous'n, but won't it be a comfible house, dat hain't no cracks, and one dat'll keep out de wind and de rain? And don't you s'pose, my chil'ren, dat it'll be big 'nuff for Jule, too—dat pore, repentin chile, whose heart am clean broke, 'case she had broughten dis on Sam—and won't de Lord—de good Lord—de tender-hearted Lord—won't he touch Sam's heart, and coax him to forgib Jule, and to take her into his house up dar? I knows he will, my chil'ren. I knows—"

Here the old negro paused abruptly; for there was a quick swaying in the crowd—a hasty rush, a wild cry—and Sam's wife burst into the open space around the preacher, and fell at the old man's feet. Throwing her arms wildly around him, she shricked out:

"Say dat agin, Uncle Pomp! for de lub ob de good Lord, oh! say that again!"

Bending down, the old man raised her gently in his arms, and folding here there, as he would have folded a child, he said, with a voice thick with emotion:

"It am so, Juley. I knows dat Sam will forgib you, and take you wid him up dar."

Fastening her arms frantically around Pompey's neck, the poor woman burst into a paroxysm of grief, while the old man's tears fell in great drops on her upturned face, and many a dark cheek near was wet, as with rain.

The scene had lasted a few minutes, and I was turning away to hide the emotion that was fast filling my eyes, and creeping up, with a choking feeling, to my throat, when the Colonel, from the farther edge of the group, called out:

"Take that d—d —— away—take her away, Pomp!"

The old negro turned toward his master with a sad, grieved look, but gave no heed to the words.

"Take her away, some of you, I say," again cried the Colonel. "Pomp, you mustn't keep these niggers all night in the cold."

At the sound of her master's voice the woman fell to the ground as if struck by a Minie ball. Soon several negroes lifted her up to bear her away; but she struggled violently, and rent the woods with her wild cries for "one more look at Sam."

"Look at him, you d—d ——, then go, and don't let me see you again."

She threw herself on the face of the dead, and covered the cold lips with her kisses; then rose, with a weak, uncertain step, staggered out into the darkness.

"The system" that had so seared and hardened that man's heart must have been begotten in the lowest hell.

The old preacher said no more, but four stout negro men stepped forward, nailed down the lids, and lowered the rough boxes into the ground. Turning to Madam P——, I saw her face was red with weeping. She rose to go just as the first earth fell, with a dull heavy sound, on the rude coffins; and giving her my arm, I led her from the scene.

As we walked slowly back to the house, a low wail—half a chant, half a dirge—rose from the black crowd, and floated off on the still night air, till it died away amid the far woods, in a strange wild moan. With that sad, wild music in our ears, we entered the mansion.

As we seated ouselves by the bright wood fire on the library hearth, obeying a suddden impulse which I could not restrain, I said to Madame P——:

"The Colonel's treatment of that poor woman is inexplicable to me. Why is he so hard with her? It is not in keeping with what I have seen of his character."

"The Colonel is a peculiar man," replied the lady. "Noble, generous, and a true friend, he is also a bitter implacable enemy. When he once conceives a dislike, his feelings become even vindictive; and never having an ungratified wish, he does not know how to feel for the sorrows of those beneath him. Sam, though a broad, headstrong, unruly character, was a great favorite with him; he felt his death much; and as he attributes it to Jule, he feels terribly bitter toward her. She will have to be sold to get her out of his way, for he will *never* forgive her."

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

We all know that there are great and important things in which the world thinks wrongly; take issue *there* with the world, if you like; but it is not worth while to do so in small matters of dress and behavior. It is not worth while to take a beard into the pulpit where it will interfere with the congregation's attention to the sermon; nor to appear in the same place in lavender gloves in a country where lavender gloves, in such a locality are unknown. It is wise to give in to the little requirements on which the world's opinion has been plainly expressed. If you are resolved to take a part of opposition to all the world, do so in the behalf of things which are worth the trouble of the strife. Let it not be engraved on your tomb stone: Here lies the man who confronted the human race on the question of the wide-awake hat. Stand up for truth and right, if you are fond of fighting: you will have many opportunities in this life. Smite the flunkey, pierce the humbug, violently kick the aristocratic liar and seducer, and probably you will find abundant occupation. But though you know it is a plesant and enjoyable thing for yourself and your children to sit on the steps of your country-house in the sunshine after breakfast, you will not gain the approval of wise men by doing the like on the steps of your town house, in a much frequented street: say, for example, in Prince Street Edinburgh. And though you often roll on the grass with your little boy in the country, do not attempt the like on the pavement of such a public way. For in that case it is conceivable that you may be jeered at by the passers-by and be apprehended by the police. And while you are being conveyed to the station-house, instead of being esteemed as a philosopher, and revered as a martyr, it is not impossible that you may be laughed at as a fool.

"We sat on the bridge and swung our legs over the water;" with these words an eloquent writer lately began an essay. Of course, that bridge was a quiet, rural spot. If the writer and his friend had done the like on London bridge, the small boys would have hallooed at them, and the constable would have moved them on. Yet the merits of the deed are the same in either case. Only in the one case the world says, You may: in the other case, it says, You must not. And the human being who resists the world's judgment in these little matters, shows, not strength, but weakness. Where principle is involved, it is noble to swing your legs, but not otherwise. But doubtless you have remarked that it is a common thing to find great obstinacy in a man who has no real firmness. You will find people who are squeezable and facile in the great affairs of life, and in their larger opinions have not a mind of their own, but adopt the opinion of the last person they heard express one; yet who persistently stick to some little absurd or bad habit, which they have often been entreated to leave off, which annoys their friends, and makes them ridiculous. You will find a man whom you might turn round with a straw, in his belief on any question political, moral, or literary, yet who having taken up the ground that once one is three, would go to the stake rather than to give in to the world's way of thinking on that point. —*Country Parson.*

☞ Old Deacon Sharp never told a lie, but he used to relate this. He was standing, one day, beside a frog pond—we have his word for it—and saw a large garter snake make an attempt upon an enormous big bull frog. The snake seized one of the frog's hind legs, and the frog, to be on a par with his snakeship, caught him by the tail, and both commenced swallowing each other, and continued this carnivorous operation until nothing was left of either of them.

ANTS AND THEIR EXPLOITS.

We take the following description of the "Bashikouny"—or reddish-brown African ant—from Du Chaillu's account of his African travels:

"It is their habit to march through the forest in a long and regular line, about two inches broad and often ten miles in length. All along this line are larger ants, who act as officers, stand outside the ranks and keep this singular army in order. If they come to a place where there are no trees to shelter them from the sun, whose heat they cannot bear, they immediately build underground tunnels, through which the whole army passes in columns to the forest beyond. These tunnels are four or five feet under ground, and are used only in the heat of the day or during a storm. When they get hungry the long line spreads itself through the forest in a front line, and devours all it comes to with a fury which is quite irresistible. The elephant and gorilla fly before this attack. The black men run for their lives. Every animal that lives in their line of march is chased. They seem to understand and act upon the tactics of Napoleon, and concentrate with great speed their heaviest forces upon the point of attack. In an incredibly short space of time, the mouse, or dog, or leopard, or deer, is overwhelmed, killed, eaten, and the bare skeleton only remains.

They seem to travel night and day. Many a time have I been awakened out of a sleep, and obliged to rush from the hut and into the water to save my life, and after all suffered intolerable agony from the bites of the advance guard, who had got into my clothes. When they enter a house they clear it of all living things. Roaches are devoured in an instant. Rats and mice spring round the room in vain. An overwhelming force of ants kill a strong rat in less than a minute, in spite of the most frantic struggles, and in less than another minute its bones are stripped. Every living thing in the house is devoured. They will not touch vegetable matter. Thus they are in reality very useful (as well as dangerous) to the negroes, who have their huts cleaned of all the abounding vermin, such as immense roaches and centipeds, at least several times a year.

When on their march, the insect world flies before them, and I have often had the approach of a bashikouny army heralded to me by this means. Wherever they go they make a clean sweep, even ascending to the tops of the highest trees in pursuit of their prey. Their manner of attack is an impetuous leap. Instantly the strong pincers are fastened, and they only let go when the piece gives away. At such times this little animal seems agitated by a kind of fury, which causes it to disregard entirely its own safety, and to seek only the conquest of its prey. The bite is very painful.

The negroes relate that criminals were in former times exposed in the path of the bashikouny ants, as the most cruel manner of putting them to death.

Two very remarkable practices of theirs remain to be related. When, on their line of march, they must cross a stream, they throw themselves across and form a tunnel—a living tunnel—connecting two trees or high bushes on opposite sides of the little stream. This is done with great speed, and is effected by a great number of ants, each of which clings with its fore claws to its next neighbor's body or hind claws. Thus they form a high, safe tubular bridge, through which the whole vast regiment marches in regular order. If disturbed, or if the arch is broken by the violence of some animal, they instantly attack the offender with the greatest animosity.

The bashikouny have the sense of smell finely developed, as indeed have all the ants I know of, and they are guided very much by it. They are larger than any ant we have in America, being at least half an inch long, and are armed with very powerful fore legs and sharp jaws, with which they bite. They are red or dark brown in color. Their numbers are so great that one does not like to enter into calculations; but I have seen one continual line passing at good speed a particular place for twelve hours. The reader may imagine for himself how many millions on millions there may have been contained here."

DESTROYERS AND BUILDERS.

All the more important forms of animated nature are divided into two classes, those who foster and those who fight, those who produce and those who destroy. The vegetarians take pleasure in stating that the gentle and useful animals are those who live on nature's simplest productions; the camel and elephant, the horse and ox, the sheep and reifdeer, gather all their nutriment from the soil, and all are of great service to mankind by their labor, or, as in the ovine race, by the yearly bounty of their fleece; while on the other hand, beasts of prey are chiefly of value when they die. Man being an animal of a mixed diet, shows also a composite character, but often exhibits a marked predominance of one or the other of these contrasting traits. There are nations that live by war and hunting, as well as those that flourish by the benignant arts of peace. There are reformers who destroy old abuses as well as philanthropists who build up healthful and kindly institutions in their place. There are sons of thunder and sons of consolation, and most of us belong either to the one or the other. Both are needful, and so far honorable, but, other things being equal, it is better to build than to blast. Indeed, destruction is only admissible as paving the way for construction, and death as the herald of life. The rifle of the pioneer clears the forest of its dangerous tenants, and his ax lays low the ripened growth of a hundred years; then comes seed for the sower and bread for the eater, and the wilderness blossoms as the rose. Meantime on many a high-piled hearth the dead trees yet live, and the wood-nymph breathes her fiery soul into the group around the pyre.

Our people are now engaged in a deadly war: they are ranged under the banner of Siva, the destroyer. A upas-tree has grown up within our borders, filling the air with miasma and making the fairest portion of our land as the valley of the shadow of death. Many of those who are advancing to cut it down must fall victims to its poisonous breath, but not the less is it certain that the deadly growth shall perish, even though it crush thousands of its assailants as it falls. It shall moulder root and branch, and the fair land it has shadowed shall be open to the sweet ministries of sun and rain. All its useful growth, so long hidden, shall spring up into life and beauty. All its innocent denizens, so long ignored by those who have loved them, shall come forth to feed and frolic in the sunshine, while the eagle who now hovers above the deadly and the doomed, having hurled the last shaft from his warlike talons, shall yield to that renovated soil the olive growth of peace.

"Take heart! the waster builds again,
A charmed life old goodness hath;
The tares may perish, but the grain
Is not for death."

—*Springfield Republican.*

HOW TO GET A GREAT MAN'S AUTOGRAPH.

It is well known that, toward the latter years of the late Duke of Wellington's life, it was next to impossible to coax or wheedle his autograph out of him. All the stratagems used to get a reply from him to letters failed; he either did not answer them at all, or directed his private Secretary to do so, and thus the famous signature of "Wellington" became a rarity highly prized by collectors. A lady who had an album garnished with the autographs of most of the great men of the day, but who wanted that of the "Great Captain," mentioned her distress to the late Mr. H——, and a few days after, he to her great surprise and pleasure, brought her a note from under the hand of the Victor of Waterloo. It ran thus:

"Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington never ordered a pair of braces of the Messrs. Simpkin. If F. M. the Duke of Wellington had ordered the articles he could not forget it. F. M. the Duke of Wellington always pays for his braces."

This was a very odd document for a lady's album, but its authenticity was undoubted, and it therefore found the best place in the interesting collection. The way in which this singular note was elicited was this: Mr. H—— filled up one of the Bankruptcy Court forms, and signed it, informing the Duke that in winding up the affairs of Messrs. Simpkin he (the assignee) found on their books the sum of 0s. 6d. due by his grace for a pair of braces, which he requested the Duke would immediately pay or have paid. Mr. H——'s ruse was founded on pure fiction, but it succeeded; and now in a certain lady's album may be seen the curious note of which we have given a copy. —*English Paper.*

☞ One morning a party came into the public rooms at Buxton, somewhat later than usual, and requested some tongue; they were told that Lord Byron had eaten it all. "I am very angry with his lordship," said a lady, loud enough for him to hear the observation. "I am sorry for it, madam," retorted Lord Byron, "but before I ate the tongue, I was assured *you* did not want it."

☞ Care is considered a very bad thing, and yet we are told all the time to take care.

☞ Boys must be separated from vicious habits as grain is from chaff—by thrashing.

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